according to the extensive meaning of that appellation, be the rich superfluous food, exposed to the influence of animal heat, in the vitals; the laborious will be first affected, and the active next; and this will appear, from the histories of all nations, to be the case; infection from the sick acting as a secondary cause.

[Part III. contains a great many instances, from the histories of different nations, that the plague, and the mortality in fleets and armies, has always been preceded by an interruption of exercise and labour; and it is observed, that the like calamity befalls dogs, horses, &c. from the same cause: therefore the author recommends to the active and laborious, a continuance of their ordinary exercise and labour, as the proper antidote against so dreadful a calamity.]

Directions for making RAISIN-WINE.

THE ways of making this liquor in private families are more preposterous than can well be imagined: for the general notion being, that it has not body enough to fub fift itfelf, every one puts fome heterogeneous fubftance into the cafk with it, for it to feed upon, as the phrafe is: fuch as, wheat, gingerbread, raw meat, raifins, brandy, &c.

The method I practife is as follows.

I take two frails, or a hundred weight of new Malaga raifins, and pick them from the ftalks; which are to be faved. I then chop them with a chopping-knife, until I imagine each raifin to have had the chance of being once cut. They are then to be put into a clean tub, with twenty-two or twenty-three [Englifh] gallons of water, and thus to ftand for twelve days, ftirring them once every day.

I then firft ftrain the liquor from the raifins, through a large fieve; and afterwards preis the raifins gently in hair-bags; and put a quarter of a hundred weight of brown fugar into the liquor; which is to be ftirred well about, from time to time, it being neceffary not to put it into the cafk, till the day after, that the fugar may be diffolved.

You will now have better than twenty gallons of wine; which muft be put into a thoroughly-cleaned cafk, free from all taint whatever; when there is nothing remaining to be done, but to put a piece of tile over the bung hole, to remain till the fermentation ceafes; which will commence in two or three days, and will laft two or three months. When all motion is totally ceafed, of which your ear will inform you, the cafk fhould be bunged up tight: and in about four months from this, you may bottle it off from the lees. This wine fhould at leaft be twelve months old before it is drank.

We now return to the raifins. When they have been preffed as aforefaid, put about half the former quantity of water to them, with the ftalks, which are referved for this purpofe; there being a good quantity of candied fugar of the raifins adhering to them, which will much benefit this fecond draught of fmall wine.

When this meth has ftood feven or eight days at pleafure, ftirring it as before, every day, the raifins are then to be well preffed, being now done with; and a dozen pounds of brown fugar to be put to the liquor, which is now to be treated in all refpects like the former, excepting that it may be bottled, and drank fomewhat fooner.

This fmall wine is very brifk pretty drinking in hot weather, but it being quicker, or rather fharper-taffed than the other, the lovers of fweet wines will require a fmall lump of fugar in their glafs, which is a very agreeable emendation of it.

An account of the motions and operations of the Pruffian and Ruffian armies, before, at, and after the battle of Cunnersdorff. By a Pruffian officer.

YOU expreſs in your laſt letter your ſurpriſe that the Pruſſians have publiſhed no detail of the battle of Cunnersdorff [434], whilſt the Auſtrians and Ruſſians have publiſhed no leſs than ſix, every one full of greater exaggerations than another, and repreſenting the victory as moſt complete and moſt deciſive. As it always gives me pleaſure to ſatisfy your curioſity, I ſhall give you an exact and faithful account of what I have been an eye-witneſs to, during this campaign againſt the Ruſſians, and, I hope, convince you, that if the fate of that day was not favourable to us, at leaſt the glory of our arms was not diminiſhed, nor was ſcarce any change made by it in the ſituation of our affairs.

As ſoon as it was known that the Ruſſian army had quitted the banks of the Viſtula, to advance to the King's territories, Lt-Gen. Count Dohna was ordered to enter Poland; not ſo much to fight the enemy, as to keep them off from our frontiers. As there was a neceſſity for leaving ſix battalions and ſeven ſquadrons upon the Peene, to obſerve the Swedes, C. Dohna's army, after the arrival of the reinforcements brought from Saxony by Gen. Hulſen, amounted only to twenty-ſix battalions and ſixty ſquadrons, making 25,000 effective men. On our arrival in the neighbourhood of Poſnania, we found the Ruſſian army much ſtronger than we imagined, and at leaſt thrice as numerous as ours. It was not, however, the ſuperiority of the enemy's forces that obliged us to quit Poland, but rather the want of ſubſiſtence, and the enemy's directing their march towards Sileſia.

The Ruſſian army having got to Zullichaw, and endeavouring to get before us, on the 23d of July to Croſſen, to gain the paſſage of the Oder, Lt-Gen. Wedel, who had arrived at the army the day before, and taken the command in the room of C. Dohna, choſe rather to riſk a battle, than ſuffer a march that might be ſo highly detrimental. The enemy's army was incamped on advantageous eminences, where they could

could make use of their numerous artillery. Ours was obliged, in order to get at the enemy, to pass over a small bridge near a mill, and through such a narrow defile, that scarce a third of a battalion could march in front. Accordingly our battalions were broke by the fire of the enemy's cannon, before they could come up, and form a line. The difficulty of the ground likewise hindered the cavalry from supporting the infantry. All the valour of our troops could not prevail against the superior number and advantageous position of the enemy, who poured their shot upon us, without our being able to touch them. We were forced, in the end, to retire, after losing 4700 men killed, prisoners, or deserters, besides 3000 wounded whom we brought away.

What the Russians say, in their relation, of burying 4220 of our dead, is an idle tale. The enemy, content that they were not defeated, solicited us quietly to pass the Oder, and confined the fruits of their victory to the seizing of the towns of Crossen and Francfort, and the effecting their junction with the large reinforcement of Austrians brought by Gen. Laudohn. Our little army maintained its ground between Crossen and Grunenberg, in the face of an enemy so much superior in number, till Aug. 4. the day we joined the King at Muhlrose.

His Majesty, after leaving the army in Silesia, which consisted of the flower of our troops, under the command of Pr. Henry, brought us the rest of the army from Saxony. Our forces were now augmented to 63 battalions, and 105 squadrons, making only 48,000 fighting men. This may be easily conceived, as the troops that were in the battle of Zullichau had suffered such a considerable diminution: and hence also it may be judged, that the enemy greatly exaggerated the strength of our army, when they made it amount, in their relations, sometimes to 60,000 and sometimes to 70,000 men. It need only be remembered, that, according to the list published by the court of Petersburg in the spring, the Russian army that was to act this campaign did not amount to less than 100,000 men: and though these sort of lists are commonly exaggerated, this was not much so; of which we have an authentic proof. Some days after the battle of Zullichau, our hussars carried off, near Crossen, a Russian officer, coming from Posnania, charged with a large packet of papers, among which was a state of the magazine; by which it appears, that before the battle of Zullichau, the Russian army assembled at Posnania, consisted of 89,201 men, and 8039 horses.

If we deduct the servants, supposing them to be comprehended in that number, and the few troops left behind to guard the magazine, and the loss sustained in the battle of July 23. it should seem that there ought still to remain at least 70,000 fighting men in the Russian army. Add to these, 20,000 Austrians brought to Laudohn, according to the Vienna journal; and you will be convinced, that the combined army of the enemy was not much short of 90,000 men: and consequently near twice as strong as ours.

Notwithstanding this manifest superiority, the enemy chose to put themselves on the defensive, and to wait for us behind the Oder, in an advantageous camp near Francfort, which they had sufficient time to fortify with intrenchments and redoubts, and to furnish with a prodigious number of cannon. The King, on the contrary, could not defer coming to a decision: for, on one hand, Saxony was invaded by the troops of the Circles; and, on the other, his capital was threatened by Gen. Haddick. Our army therefore marched by Furstenwalde to Lebets; and after halting some days in the camp of Wulcow, till the bridges on the Oder, near Reitwein, a league from Cuttrin, were finished, passed the river in the night between the 10th and 11th of August, without any opposition, or any loss. The passage being completed, the army formed in order of battle near the village of Elscher, and pursued its march to Bischoffsee. The reserve, under Lt-Gen. Finck, took post on the eminences between Bischoffsee and Trettin. The vanguard occupied the first of those villages, behind which the army pitched its camp.

On the 12th, at two in the morning, it began its march towards Reppin: but halted in the wood, and there formed, and afterwards advanced to the enemy; still keeping back the left wing. As soon as the vanguard arrived at the eminence which was opposite to the enemy's left, the King ordered several batteries to be erected; which, as well as those of Lt.-Gen. Finck, played with good effect. After having cannonaded the enemy for some time, the vanguard advanced against their left wing, with little loss; and after a slight resistance from their retrenchments, in which were found 72 pieces of cannon. When we were masters of the intrenched hill, Lt.-Gen. Finck passed the defile, and joined the vanguard; which formed again with the right wing on the hill, in order to attack the redoubts which the enemy had raised between that place and the village of Cunnersdorff. In order to support this attack, new batteries were erected on the hill; the effect of which, considering the height of the place, could not fail to be very considerable. We made ourselves masters of the redoubts with little trouble, and little loss; and some squadrons of horse scoured the country to Cunnersdorff. The enemy endeavoured to keep their ground there, by pushing forwards several brigades of foot and horse: but they were obliged to abandon it, after a brisk resistance, and to fall back to the last of their redoubts. Our infantry passed through, and on one side of, the village, and made themselves masters of some more redoubts, and of several batteries; and, on the other hand, our cavalry fell very fortunately upon the Russian foot, while they were retiring from the redoubts: but they met with batteries, and were obliged to avoid them. The enemy, seeing themselves every where defeated, excepting on their left wing, assembled all their forces, and the remains of the right wing, to maintain another redoubt rai-

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fed on a high eminence. Our infantry attacked it with all poſſible bravery; but were not able to carry it, both on account of its advantageous poſition, and of its numerous artillery, which began to be ſuperior to ours, becauſe we found the greateſt difficulty in bringing it up, excepting ſome ſmall cannon. A ſecond attack by the infantry having ſucceeded no better than the firſt, our cavalry endeavoured to force the enemy, and made ſeveral attacks with great impetuoſity; but were always repulſed by a dreadful fire of cannon, loaded with grape-ſhot. The enemy's cavalry had as yet done nothing: they ſeized this opportunity, broke ours, and forced them to fall back upon the foot. This occaſioned a diſorder in our left wing, which was filing off by Cunnersdorff to ſupport the right. The King employed every poſſible expedient to redreſs matters, expoſing his own perſon to the greateſt danger; but without effect. Almoſt all the generals were either killed or wounded; and the private men being overpowered by the heat of the day, and the duration of the engagement, could not gain the aſcendant over troops that were conſtantly relieved by freſh ones, and ſeconded by continual diſcharges of a prodigious artillery, moſt advantageouſly placed. The army therefore fell back by Cunnersdorff, to the firſt hill furniſhed with intrenchments, where we endeavoured to maintain our ground. Scarce had we time to form, when the enemy advanced in good order, and diſputed the poſt. They were beat back with great loſs at the firſt onſet; but their ſecond effort ſucceeded: our army then began to retreat by the defile, and rallied on the eminences which Gen. Finck occupied before the battle. On the 13th in the morning, the army returned to the camp of Etſcher; and, having paſſed the Oder at four in the afternoon, went to incamp at Reitwein.

By this plain and true account, which in the main differs little from the deſcription of the battle given by the enemy, you will eaſily conceive, Sir, that if the valour of our troops was forced to yield, this time, to the too great ſuperiority of number, and the too manifeſt advantage of the enemy, both in the ground and in the artillery; the whole of their exploit is nothing more than repelling our attack, and preſerving their poſition: for they ventured neither to purſue us beyond the field of battle, nor to moleſt us in paſſing the Oder. We know, on the contrary, that they lay all night upon their arms for fear of a freſh action. After this, if in the opinion of the whole world a victory is to be judged of by its conſequences, this will appear very inconſiderable. It is certainly far from deſerving to be compared with the victory of Leuthen, or any other battle where the advantage was on our ſide. The conſequences of this action are like the fruits of the ſurpriſe at Hochkirchen, laſt year. By theſe advantages, which were rather in our favour, the enemy have hitherto gained only an opportunity of carrying devaſtation into the greateſt part of our country.

Let us return to the particulars that remain to be mentioned.

After halting ſome days in the camp at Reitwein, the King led his army to Fuerſtenwalde, and curbed the enemy in ſuch a manner, that though they paſſed the Oder, they durſt neither advance to Berlin, nor attempt any thing on their march, which they directed towards Lubatin, in order to be near M. Daun. The King followed the Ruſſians cloſe, and encamped at Waldow, ſtill at a ſmall diſtance from their army. His Majeſty could not prevent the interview between the commanders in chief of the two armies at Guben, nor the ſuccours which they thought proper to ſend one another; nor could we hinder Czernichoff from drawing reinforcements from Poland, whereas we had received no other reinforcements but ſome cannon, and ſix battalions, and ſeven ſquadrons, which Gen. Klent brought us from Swediſh Pomerania. We had received neither recruits nor recovered men, the latter being left at Berlin to form a new corps againſt the Swedes. Nor could we hope for any ſupport from Pr. Henry, with whom the enemy had entirely cut off our communication. However unfortunate theſe circumſtances might be, the King, nevertheleſs, maintained his camp at Waldow, oppoſite to the enemy's two armies, one of which alone was twice as ſtrong as his Majeſty's. He even did not heſitate to detach to Saxony, firſt, Gen. Wunſch with nine battalions and as many ſquadrons; and afterwards Gen. Finck with twelve of the one, and eighteen of the other.

Notwithſtanding this conſiderable diminution, and though, according to the Vienna journal, M. Daun had ſent the Ruſſians a freſh reinforcement of 12,000 men, the King continued to follow them in their march to Sileſia, got there before them, and fruſtrated their deſign on Glogau, his Majeſty even offered them battle in many places on their march, with part only of that very army which fought at Cunnersdorff.

We flatter ourſelves, that under the auſpices of ſuch a truly great King, we ſhall ſupport the reſt of the campaign with the ſame vigour, and ſhew all the world, that Ruſſians, whether conquerors or vanquiſhed, are equally formidable to their enemies. What we have moſt reaſon to regret is, the loſs of ſo many brave men in the battle of Aug. 12. Our loſs is but too great itſelf, without being ſwelled by exaggerations of the enemy. They boaſt, in one of their firſt relations, of having made 5681 priſoners; in their laſt account they reduce this number to 4592, and pretend to have buried 7627 of our dead; which would amount in all to above 12,000 men. Aſſure yourſelf, Sir, that this calculation is deſignedly exaggerated. According to exact liſts, taken in the camp after the action, we loſt, in killed, priſoners, and deſerters, no more than 7485, including 123 officers. Our wounded amounted to 11119; of whom above 5000 are already recovered, and fit for ſervice. Of all the generals only M. Puttkammer was killed on the ſpot. Lieut. Gen. Itzenplitz, Huſſen, Finck, Weder, Seidlitz,

and the Prince of Wurtemberg, as alſo Maj.-Gen. Knoblauch, Klitzing, Lentpitz, Spaen, and Platen, were only wounded. It would be preſumption in me to pretend to give a juſt eſtimate of the enemy's loſs. We know well, that it is much ſuperior to ours, and the countenance they held in the ſequel, is a ſtrong proof of it. *I am, &c.*

Tranſlation of a letter from M. de la Clue, to the Count de Merle, ambaſſador of France at the court of Liſbon, dated, Lagos, Aug. 28. [438,85.]

I Was not in a condition to write to your Excellency when I diſpatched a domeſtic to inform you of the diſaſter that had befallen the King's ſquadron under my command. I paſſed the ſtreights in the night between the 16th and 17th of Auguſt, with twelve ſhips of the line and three frigates. I was not afraid of meeting Adm. Boſcawen, though his ſquadron was ſtronger than mine, but by an unaccountable fatality, five of my ſhips and three frigates parted from me, ſo that next morning at day break I found I had only ſeven with me: fortunately they were the largeſt, viz. the Ocean, the Redoutable, the Centaur, the Guerrier, the Souveran, the Temeraire, and the Modeſte. At ſun-riſing we diſcovered eight ſail to windward; I believed them to be my ſhips, and waited for them, keeping as near the wind as poſſible, with very little ſail. In a little time their number increaſed ſo much that we counted eighteen. I made no doubt of their being the enemy's fleet. I immediately determined to make all the ſail I could to gain the weather gage, and made the proper ſignal to my ſhips; but I was obliged to wait for the Souverain which is a heavy ſailer, and by that means the enemy got up with me ſooner than they would otherwiſe have done. Whilſt the wind blew a brisk gale, they had no advantage over us; but at noon, the wind dying away, I found that they ſailed much better than we. At half an hour after two, the Centaur, Capt. de Sabran, which was in the rear, was attacked by two ſhips, one on the larboard, the other on the ſtarboard ſide, and defended herſelf with uncommon bravery. The Guerrier was attacked ſoon after; then the Ocean and the Souveran. The heat of the action was with theſe four ſhips, each of which fought both ſides of the ſhip without intermiſſion. Adm. Boſcawen, who came down upon me with all the ſail he could make, came athwart me within gun-ſhot, about four o'clock, and poured a furious broadſide into me, which I returned; and my ſhot were ſo well aimed, that his miſenmaſt was carried away, his main-topſail-yard came in two upon the deck, the ſpritſail yard and the jack-ſtaff were cut away, all his ſails were torn, and he bore off to be out of the reach of my fire. I was ſtruck at this time with a piece of iron, which made a large wound in my right leg, and bruiſed my left leg, ſo that I was forced to leave the Count de Carne to fight the ſhip. Never was ſuch a fire ſeen as my ſquadron kept up. I have no reaſon in the world to believe, that if I had loſt no maſts I ſhould have beat them. The Engliſh admiral, on leaving me, fell upon the Centaur, and made the fifth ſhip which ſhe had to engage; ſo that ſhe was forced to ſtrike, after performing prodigies of valour. At night the engagement ceaſed, the enemy kept the wind under an eaſy ſail.

I cannot expreſs to your Excellency the valour and courage ſhewn by our ſhips companies, which did not ſlacken one moment. The enemy's ſuperiority did not frighten them. This was, no doubt, owing to the example of the officers, who diſcovered a courage truly heroic. My ſhip fired 2500 cannon-ſhot. I judge that we had about 100 men killed on the ſpot, and 70 dangerouſly wounded; one *garde pavillon* was killed, and ſeveral officers were wounded. We employed the night in preparing for a ſecond engagement; but the Count de Panat, who commanded the Souverain, and M. de Kochemore, captain of the Guerrier, left me in the night, which greatly diminiſhed the force of my ſquadron, and daunted the courage of my people.

On the 18th, at day-break, the enemy crouded ſail to come up with me. I then judged my ruin unavoidable. Finding myſelf on the coaſt of Portugal, I determined to burn the King's ſhips there, rather than ſurrender them to the enemy. I ran the Ocean aſhore two leagues from Lagos, under the fort called Almadana, and ſent notice to the commander of that fort; who fired three cannon-ſhot at the Engliſh; but they paid no regard to them. The Marquis de St Aignan alſo ran his ſhip on ſhore, and both of us endeavoured to land our men; but the ſea being rough, this took up a great deal of time. M. de Caſtillon, captain of the Temeraire, and M. de Mouvre, captain of the Modeſte, did not follow my example, but anchored as near as they could to the forts Exavier and Lagres, hoping that the Engliſh would reſpect thoſe forts: but they paid no regard to them, and came and anchored cloſe by the two French ſhips, which they fought until they ſtruck.

One of the enemy's ſhips came and anchored behind the Ocean, and fired into her and into the boats that were carrying the men aſhore. The Count de Carne, finding he could not get out of the ſhip, was forced to ſtrike his colours, and to ſurrender priſoner, with M. Darbaud, and the Chevalier de Glandeves, M. de Suffrin, the Chevalier de Damas, and five inferior officers; the reſt were ſoldiers, with ſome gunners, making in all about 60, whom the Engliſh took on board, and ſet fire to the veſſel, which was burnt in the night.

I was carried on ſhore, and paſſed the night with the officers and the wounded men, without either bread or water. On the 19th the governor of Lagos ſent to invite me to that place. I was carried thither, and all my people followed me. He gave us all the aſſiſtance that wretched country could afford. Our people had no more than a quarter of a pound of bread a-day, each day, for two days; nor could I procure ſtraw for the ſick and wounded. I and the wounded officers are lodged with the Capuchins; theſe good

good fathers take great care of us. I am infinitely obliged to the corregidor for his civilities.

We have sent all our ships companies to Cadiz, chiefly by sea. I remain here with three wounded officers, the Chevalier Beaucour, and my nephew, who stays to bear me company: he serves me for secretary, and presents his compliments to your Excellency.

My wounds are in a very good way; but I know not when I shall be able to leave this place. I am uneasy about the domestic I sent to you, on account of the difficulties which, I hear, attend travelling in this country. If you have not seen him, I desire you would cause inquiry to be made about him.

Extract of a Letter published in the Paris Gazette, from Monsr. Conflans, to Compte St Florentine, Secretary of Marine, dated at Vannes in Bretagne, Nov. 22. 1759. [589.]

PUrsuant to his Most Christian Majesty's orders, having received a reinforcement of men out of M. Bompart's squadron, I sailed from Brest the 14th instant, with a design to give battle to the British fleet, who had been making their bravadoes all the last summer off our harbour; but was deceived in my expectation; for the enemy (as I imagine) being informed of our design, had abandoned the coast. I cruised two days in hopes of their return; but to no purpose. At last, I formed a resolution to cut off Com. Duff's squadron, consisting of twenty sail of the line, moored in Quiberon bay. Upon the 20th in the morning, being a little S. W. of Belleisle, the weather hazy, and a fresh gale at N. W. I saw to windward a fleet of ships, which I took to be a convoy of victuallers for M. Duff's squadron, not judging it possible for the enemy's fleet to be so near: nevertheless, whatever might happen, I made the signal for a line of battle. We were not half formed, when the weather clearing up, we could plainly see it was the enemy's fleet, consisting of forty sail of the line of battle, besides frigates, advancing in three divisions; so that we were in a manner surrounded. I judged it most conducive to the good of his Majesty's service, to avoid hazarding a general engagement at that time; and rather to train on the enemy through the shoals and rocks in the entrance of the river Villaine. At half an hour past two in the afternoon, the enemy's van came up with our rear, and were warmly received by Monsr. Verger, who commanded that division: but he and all his officers being killed, there being no less than twelve of the enemy's ships engaged with him, his ship, the Formidable, struck at last to Adm. Hawke. The Thetis and Superbe were overset by a squall of wind. At half an hour past four, a ship of three decks, carrying a flag, which I took to be Monsr. Hawke's, came alongside the Soleil-Royal, where I commanded, but he met with such a warm reception, that he was obliged to sheer off in a little time, though our rigging and sails were so shattered, that the ship not answering the helm, was obliged to run ashore in the night, as did the Hero in the same condition: nor could we hinder the enemy from burning both ships next morning. Mean time the Orient, alone, drove two of their capital ships ashore upon a sand called *Le Four*. Next day we had the misfortune to lose the Juste upon a rock in the mouth of the river Loire. The remainder of our fleet got safe into Rochefort and the river Villaine: and as they have not sustained more damage than may be soon repaired, I expect, by the junction of M. Bompart's squadron, to be soon able to give a good account of the enemy, notwithstanding they have the boldness to moor upon our coast.

A narrative of the action between the British and French fleets, Nov. 20. 1759. Published in the news-papers soon after receiving the accounts of the action, and said to be authentic, but without telling on what authority.

THE French fleet sailed from Brest in the morning of Nov. 14. and Adm. Hawke sailed from Torbay the same day in the evening. If the wind had been fair, which it must have been for both alike, the English would have had no chance of seeing the French till they had got safe into Quiberon, but it proving contrary for both all the while, in which case it is reckoned (allowing the ships to go equally well) the English gain one hour in six or seven of the French, by downright dint of sailorship, this occasioned their being so near one another on the 20th in the morning. But even that would not have done, if the French had not lost some hours with Com. Duff's little squadron.

The Gibraltar did not reach Quiberon bay to advise Com. Duff of the French fleet's being out, but the Vengeance did on the 19th in the evening; when Com. Duff immediately turned out to sea, and at break of day, the 20th, found himself within gunshot of the French fleet: so that a little more darkness would have brought him and his little squadron into the very midst of them. But the French did not at first know whether it was his squadron or Adm. Hawke's; so instead of pushing directly, which must have proved fatal to Duff, they spent about an hour and an half in forming their line, and preparing for action; by which time they plainly perceived that it was only Duff's squadron, and so made after him with all the sail they could set, for about an hour and an half more; and in about an hour longer must certainly have come up with, and taken the greatest part of them, especially the Chatham, Capt. Lockhart, who was the worst sailer, and was very near him: but, luckily, at this very time Adm. Hawke's fleet appeared; which put the French into the greatest consternation, acting like men afraid to fight, and yet ashamed to run away: for Com. Duff, upon seeing Adm. Hawke's fleet, and Capt. Lockhart, who was the nearest, immediately turned head towards them; which increased their confusion, as if they had only run for a decoy; and in this consternation Adm. Hawke

came up; when ſome of his headmoſt ſhips began to engage; but he paſſed by three or four of the French, receiving their fire, with an intention to get up alongſide of the French Admiral; who finding a cluſter of his own ſhips about him, and few of the Engliſh as yet come up, ſeemed to ſtop, with a reſolution of fighting Adm. Hawke; but the Superbe, whoſe captain, it ſeems, was a gallant man, though he had received ſeveral broadſides from ſome of the Engliſh ſhips before, put himſelf between the two Admirals; but, unfortunately for him, by the ſecond broadſide from the Royal George, was ſent to the bottom; and the Theſée ſhared the ſame fate by two broadſides from the Torbay, Com. Keppel; Lord Howe being engaged with another of the enemy at a diſtance, who eſcaped by favour of the night's coming on.

The only ſhip of the enemy that fought fairly, was the Formidable, which, by report of the priſoners, was the beſt ſailer in the whole French fleet; whom Capt. Speke, in the Reſolution, had engaged ſingly, and forced to ſtrike; and had taken poſſeſſion of her in the duſk of the evening.

The Héros purſued the Heros ſo cloſe, and ſo near the ſhore, that they could not hear the ſignal for anchoring, and ſo fell upon the rocks in the dark, where ſhe continued firing guns of diſtreſs till the morning; when Capt. Speke, who was neareſt her, endeavouring to go to her aſſiſtance, his ſhip, the Reſolution, fell upon the tail of the ſame rocks at near a mile's diſtance, and ſo was likewiſe loſt. The French Admiral, M. Conflans, in the Soleil Royal, was anchored within gunſhot of Adm. Hawke the whole night, but was not perceived till after day-break, by letting looſe their topſail, and immediately running aſhore on a ſandy bay, before any of the Engliſh fleet (who in reality did not know where they were till it was broad day-light) could get under way; for in the evening they dropt anchor through mere neceſſity of the darkneſs of the night, not knowing whether it was anchoring ground or not.

The Theſée and Superbe's topmaſts were ſeen in the morning, with a few of the people upon them; whom the Engliſh that were neareſt immediately ſent boats for, and ſaved about thirty.

There were ſeven or eight of the enemy's ſhips appeared very near the ſhore in the morning, which part of the Engliſh fleet endeavoured to get up to before they got over the bar of Villaine river at high tide, when they ſaw ſome of them aground, with at leaſt four feet water falſen from their ſides. Capt. Campbell went very near them in a boat, to view their ſituation, and to ſee what they were about; and plainly ſaw them in the above condition, with lighters alongſide taking out the guns of thoſe that could not get over the bar at the time of the former high tide. The reſt of the French fleet, knowing their ſituation, and how to get out of the bay, put out to ſea in the night, and as the wind was favourable for Rochefort, it is probable they are got thither, the wind being high and contrary in the morning after the Engliſh fleet perceived they were miſſing, that there was no poſſibility of turning out of the bay till the next day.

Com. Duff's little ſquadron lay by to cap the French, and ready to engage upon the firſt ſignal; but as there was no neceſſity for their aſſiſtance, there was none made, to avoid riſking ſuch ſmall ſhips againſt ſuch heavy metal; for there did not appear to be one baſhful man in the whole Engliſh fleet, but on the contrary every one more eager than another to pick out a ſhip of the enemy's that would ſtand and fight; and no doubt but this reſolution increaſed their confuſion, perceiving plainly the intention of the Engliſh, by coming ſo near them as they did, was either to ſink or be ſunk without redemption.

The engagement was all on ſmooth water; and the only reaſon given for the two ſhips being ſunk as they were, is, that providentially ſeveral ſhot took place ſo near one another as to ſtart ſome planks.

Extracts of letters from the Britiſh fleet.

I have ſeen fire; I have ſeen men behave with courage and reſolution; but never till in the late engagement had I ſeen ſuch uncommon ardour in all degrees of men! ſuch a noble emulation who ſhould beſt do his duty, and ſerve his King and country! the crew of every ſhip animated with ſuch a thirſt of glory, that every individual ſeemed to fight for a kingdom. I am not ſuperſtitious, but ſuch a degree of enthuſiaſtic zeal (if I may uſe the expreſſion) ſeemed to me a ſure preſage of certain victory. What may ſeem to you incredible, is, that the men thought conqueſt too cheaply bought, and lamented that the enemy did not behave better. A few of their officers did, indeed, behave gallantly, and ſold their lives bravely; had the reſt followed their example, we ſhould have had bloody work; for death or conqueſt was the cry with our brave fellows; not one ounce of powder was waſted on this occaſion; reſolved to do our work effectually, we bore down upon them with a true Britiſh ſpirit: not a baſhful countenance amongſt us; each determined to look the enemy in the face; but it did not happen to be their fighting day. Equal to us in number of ſhips, all clean, and much ſuperior in men, will poſterity believe, that with theſe advantages, this mighty fleet, deſtined for the conqueſt of a kingdom, would have run away, if they could? Our victory is not indeed ſo complete as we could wiſh; but, in its conſequences, of the utmoſt importance to England: for you may now ſit in peace by your fire-ſides, and have little to apprehend from invaſions, at leaſt for this year.

Com. Keppel, of the Torbay, being near the French Admiral, hoiſted all the ſail he could, and had his lower ports open to attack him: but by the ſea's running very high, he ſhipped ſuch a quantity of water, that he was obliged to veer about, and with ſome difficulty got clear of it by hard pumping. A little after he was told, that

that his ship was no more a ship of war, for that all the powder was spoiled. He made answer, that he had rather have heard he had been sunk to the bottom; and immediately ordered strict search to be made for what powder might be saved. Being told, that a few barrels were untouched, and some others not so much spoiled as was imagined: "My lads," said he, "let us move on, and be sparing, and not fire till we are certain every single shot shall take place." He afterwards received several fires upon his stern from two of the enemy's ships, but did not return them; in making up to the Admiral, another ship came in his way; which, after a few broadsides, he sent to the bottom. This ship sunk so perpendicularly, that, next morning, fifteen or sixteen French sailors were seen hanging by the topmasts. Boats were immediately sent out, which took them up. The prisoners were treated with the greatest civility; and being asked, if they had not had very bad quarters last night? they made answer, that they expected that was to be their fate ever since they sailed from Brest.

The best information we can get from prisoners concerning the destination of M. Conflans's fleet, is, that they were to go into Quiberon bay first, and to destroy all the frigates that lay there under the command of Capt. Duff of the Colchester; and then to take all the transports which lay in Morbien harbour, and proceed to Port Lewis; all of which transports were to come out by signal; to proceed afterwards off St Maloes, where there are eight or nine large merchant ships, of 30 guns each, full of regular troops, besides great numbers of others, with all the flat-bottomed boats; and then to proceed on to Dunkirk, for the rest of the flat bottomed boats there, (each of the enemy's ships had two Dunkirk pilots on board); then they were to make a descent somewhere on the north part of Ireland. This seems to be a wild scheme to perform in the winter. The French fleet had two months provision, with 200 regular troops on bord each ship for landing. Conflans, the French Admiral, was to have been head general on shore, if their pernicious scheme had succeeded.

An abstract of the report made to his Catholic Majesty by the physicians appointed to examine the Prince-Royal his eldest son, in consequence of which his R. H. has been declared incapable of succeeding to the throne of Spain. Faithfully translated from the original published at Naples, Sept. 27. and republished in the Amsterdam Gazette, Oct. 23. 1759.

1. THough his Royal Highness Don Philip is thirteen years old, he is low of stature, and yet the King his father and the Queen his mother are both of a very proper height.

2. His R. H. has some contraction in his joints, though he can readily move and make use of them on all occasions.

3. His R. H. is apt to stoop, and to hold down his head as people of weak eyes often do.

4. The Prince most evidently squints, and his eyes frequently water and are gummy, particularly his left eye; though we cannot say that he is blind, but are rather certain of the contrary, as his R. H. can without doubt distinguish objects both as to their colour and situation.

5. In his natural functions, and the most common sensations, he is sometimes indifferent to things that are convenient for him, and at other times is too warm and impetuous. In general, his passions are not restrained by reason.

6. The Prince has an obstinate aversion to some kind of common food, such as fruit, sweetmeats, &c.

7. All sort of noise or sound disturbs and discomforts him; and it has the same effect whether it be soft and harmonious, or harsh and disagreeable.

8. The impressions that he receives from pain or pleasure are neither strong nor lasting, and he is utterly unacquainted with all the punctilios of politeness and good breeding.

9. As to facts and places, he sometimes remembers them, and sometimes not; but he seems not to have the least idea of the mysteries of our holy religion.

10. He delights in childish amusements; and those which are most boisterous please him best. He is continually changing them, and shifting from one thing to another.

Signed by Don Francis Benione, chief physician to the King and kingdom; Don Emanuel della Rota, physician to the Queen; and the physicians Cajar Cinque, Don Thomas Pinto, Don Francis Sarrao, and Don Dominique San severino.

The act of abdication and settlement of the crowns of the Two Sicilies by his Most Catholic Majesty.

WE Charles, &c. &c. &c. The manifest weakness of mind under which the Prince-Royal, our eldest son, most unhappily labours, has greatly increased the anxiety occasioned by the important affairs and concerns of the monarchy of Spain and the Indies, devolved to us by the death of our well-beloved brother, his Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand VI. According to the spirit of the treaties of this age, Europe requires, that the sovereignty of Spain should be separated from that of Italy, when it can be effected without transgressing the rules of justice. As we are resolved then to provide a legal successor to our dominions in Italy, before we set out for Spain, it is necessary, before we proceed to the choice of one of the many sons bestowed on us by heaven, to determine which of our younger sons shall be found qualified to govern the people, and succeed to the states of the Two Sicilies, without uniting them with those of Spain and the Indies. This reason of convenience for the tranquillity of Europe, (which we are desirous of adopting, lest it should take the alarm on seeing, by our leaving this affair undecided,

cided, the ſovereignty of Spain united in our perſon with the Italian monarchy), demands, that we immediately take our reſolution with regard to the ſucceſſion of Italy.

A conſiderable body, which we have compoſed of our counſellors of ſtate, the privy counſellor of Caſtile, the chamber of St Claire, the chamber of the finances, and the whole junto of Sicily, to whom we have added ſix of our moſt eminent phyſicians, have reported to us [533.], that, notwithſtanding all the examinations and all the experiments which they have made, they have not been able to find in the unfortunate Prince-Royal, either the principles of reaſon, reflection, or judgment; and as he has been in that ſtate ſince his infancy, he is not only at preſent incapable of any act of religion or reaſon, but there is not even the leaſt ſhadow of hope, that he can ever acquire the uſe of his faculties; unanimouſly concluding from thence, that we could not think of diſpoſing of it in his favour, though it might be agreeable to nature, and our paternal duty and affection. Being confirmed then by the divine will, from this time to paſs by the right of our eldeſt ſon, in favour of the infant Don Ferdinand, our third ſon, according to the order of nature, his minority obliges us, when we ſhall reſign the ſovereignty of Italy, to veſt the management of theſe realms in a regency, as it is impoſſible for us to act as a guardian to a ſon who will be King of the Two Sicilies immediately on our departure for Spain.

Having therefore put Don Ferdinand, our third ſon, in a condition of receiving the ceſſion of the Italian kingdoms, we previouſly declare, though perhaps it is unneceſſary, that we emancipate, and ſet him at liberty, by this preſent act, (which we ordain to be ſolemnly obſerved, and have all the force of a legal act, nay even of a law), and that he is, from this time, freed, not only from all obedience to our paternal power, but even from all ſubmiſſion to our ſupreme and ſovereign authority.

In the next place, we eſtabliſh and appoint a council of regency, for the time of the minority of our above-mentioned third ſon, (who is to be ſovereign of our Italian kingdoms, and lord of all the eſtates formerly poſſeſſed by us), in order that this council may exerciſe the ſovereignty, during that time, according to the orders preſcribed by us in an ordinance of this day's date, ſigned with our own hand, ſealed with our own ſeal, and counterſigned by our counſellor and ſecretary of ſtate for the department of ſtate and palace-royal; deſiring that this ordinance ſhall be regarded as an eſſential part of this preſent act, as if it were inſerted therein, and repeated word for word, to the end that it may have equally the force of a law.

In the third place, we fix and determine (according to the perpetual and eſtabliſhed law of our eſtates and demeſnes of Italy), that the minority of the princes who ſucceed to the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, ſhall expire when they have accompliſhed their ſixteenth year, and that then they ſhall act as ſovereigns, and have the entire power of the adminiſtration.

In the fourth place, we eſtabliſh likewiſe, as a conſtant and perpetual law, with regard to the ſucceſſion of the Infant Don Ferdinand, and for the more ample explanation of the foregoing arrangements, that this ſucceſſion be regulated according to primogeniture, with right of repreſentation in the maſculine line, from male to male. In caſe the laſt repreſentative of the direct line ſhould die without children, the eldeſt of the males of the neareſt branch ſhall ſucceed to him, whether it be his uncle by the father's ſide, or his brother, or in a more diſtant degree, provided he is the eldeſt of the line, (according to the form before ſpecified), and ſprung from that branch which ſhall become, or has already become, the neareſt to the eldeſt and direct line of the Infant Don Ferdinand, or the immediate preceding reigning prince.

We eſtabliſh the ſame order in default of all the male iſſue of the males of the maſculine line of the above-mentioned Don Ferdinand, from male to male, in courſe to the Infant Don Gabriel our ſon, to whom the ſucceſſion ſhall then devolve, and to his deſcendents, from male to male, as it is before ſet forth. If the ſaid Don Gabriel, or his deſcendents, ſhall fail of iſſue-male proceeding from males, the ſucceſſion ſhall paſs, in the ſame order as above, to the infant Don Anthony, and to his male deſcendents proceeding from males; and in failure of male iſſue proceeding from males of this laſt, and his poſterity, the ſucceſſion ſhall devolve, always after the ſame method, to the Infant Don Xavier; and after him and his maſculine deſcendents, as before ſpecified, to thoſe infants which it ſhall pleaſe God hereafter to grant us, according to the order of nature, and, in courſe, to their iſſue-male.

In caſe of the extinction, in our poſterity, of all the males proceeding from males, the ſucceſſion ſhall belong to the female iſſue of the ſame blood, deſcended in a direct male line, who ſhall be living at the time of this extinction, (whether it be our daughter, or the daughter of any other prince of our poſterity proceeding from the male line), who ſhall be neareſt to the reigning king, or to the laſt of the males deſcended from males who fails of iſſue, or to the immediately preceding prince who ſhall die without iſſue; always underſtanding, nevertheleſs, that the right of repreſentation be conſtantly obſerved, and that the proximity and quality of the eldeſt female be adjuſted accordingly, with reſpect to the male deſcent; in regard to which, as well as the maſculine deſcendents of the male iſſue of her who ſhall ſucceed, the order above eſtabliſhed ſhall be obſerved.

In default of all which, the ſucceſſion ſhall devolve to the Infant Don Philip, our very dear brother, and to his deſcendents, from male to male, *ad infinitum*; and if this branch ſhould likewiſe fail, the ſaid ſucceſſion ſhall paſs to our very dear brother the Infant Don Lewis, and to his deſcendents,

descendents, from male to male; and, in short, if these should likewise fail, to the heirs-female, in a direct male line, following therein the order above prescribed; observing always, that according to the order of succession before set forth, the monarchy of Spain shall never be united with the sovereignty of the kingdoms of the Two Sicilies.

That the males or females descended from us, above specified, may never be admitted to the sovereignty of the states in Italy, in case they shall be, or ought to be declared Kings of Spain, or Princes of the Asturies, another male must be appointed, who, in virtue of this present disposition, may succeed to the Italian kingdoms; but if such is not to be found, the King of Spain shall be obliged to transfer the dominions in Italy to a younger son, a nephew, or a nephew's son, if any he has.

Having thus established the succession of our descendents in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, we humbly recommend to God the Infant Don Ferdinand, giving him at the same time, our paternal benediction; recommending to him the holy Catholic religion, justice, clemency, vigilance, and a love for the people, who deserve our sincere acknowledgments for the unfeigned fidelity they have always manifested for us, and for our royal family. We cede, transfer, and make over, to the said Don Ferdinand, our third son according to the order of nature, the kingdoms of the Two Sicilies, and all the other estates, pretensions, rights, titles, goods, and stocks, which we possess in Italy; making from this moment, a full and complete delivery, without reservation of the smallest particle; to the end that, from the instant of our departure from this capital, the said Infant may, with advice of the council of state and the regency, administer and govern all that which we have just now assigned, transferred, and made over. We hope, that this law of emancipation, the constitution for the age of majority, the appointment of the tutelage and curatage, for the King, during his minority, the succession of the estates and jurisdictions of Italy, and the cession and donation, will turn out for the advantage of the people, the tranquility of our royal family, and that in short it will contribute to the repose of all Europe.

The present ordinance is signed by us, and by our son the Infant Don Ferdinand, and sealed with our arms; and countersigned by the counsellors, and secretary of state, who undersign it, likewise, in quality of members of the regency, and tutors of the above-named Infant Don Ferdinand.

At Naples, Oct. 6. 1759. CHARLES FERDINAND.

(Underneath) *Dominique Cattaneo, Michael Reggio, Joseph Puppiedo, Pierre Bologna, Dominique de Sangro, Bernard Tanucci.*

This law has been read in presence of the chamber royal of St Clare, the syndic, &c. of the city of Naples, the deputies of the senate and city of Palermo, &c. & c. &c.

Extract from the edict published by the King of Portugal banishing the Jesuits out of his dominions.

——I declare the Jesuits corrupted, degenerate in a most deplorable manner from the first institution of their holy order, and too glaringly tainted with vices the most infamous, abominable, inveterate, and incorrigible, to entertain the least hopes, that they shall ever return to a strict observation of the rules of their society. I declare them notorious rebels and traitors, dangerous enemies and aggressors, as well in time past as at present, of my royal person, my states, the peace of my kingdoms, and of the public good of my faithful subjects; and I order all my people to hold, regard, and repute them as such. I declare them, from this day, by virtue of the present law, unnaturalized, banished, and exterminated, and my will is, that they shall be drove out of my kingdoms and lordships, so as never to be able to return. I forbid my subjects of all ranks and conditions whatsoever, under pain of death, without reprieve, and confiscation of goods and effects to my treasury and chamber-royal, to admit into my kingdoms or lordships, the above mentioned Jesuits, or any one of them; or carry on with them, either separately or in a body, the least correspondence, either in word or writing, although even they should have left that society, or had been received into it, or professed it in other countries not under my dominion; provided such person, who admits them into his house, or carries on a correspondence with them, has not previously obtained from me a special and immediate permission; and this because the deplorable corruption of these religious (quite contrary to all other regular orders, who, in general, maintain an exemplary and laudable regard for their laws) has most unhappily infected the whole body collective of which the congregation of their society is composed. Nevertheless, considering, that probably there may be amongst them particular persons, who may be innocent, and not tinged with this general corruption, as they have not yet been admitted into the solemn profession, nor have given the necessary proofs to qualify them to be intrusted with the horrible secrets of their infamous crimes, and abominable conspiracies; I am desirous, notwithstanding the common rights of war and reprisals, universally received, and constantly observed by all civilized nations, rights, according to which, every particular of the said society, without exception, are rendered liable to the same punishments, on account of the attempts of their accursed chiefs, against me, my kingdoms, and subjects; yet as I am sensible, what an affliction it must be to those who were entirely ignorant of the practices and plots of their superiors, to find themselves proscribed and banished, as being members of this corrupted and infected body, I therefore permit all these Jesuits, born within my kingdoms and lordships, who have not hitherto made the solemn profession, upon producing dimissory letters from the cardinal patriarch, visitor and reformer general of that society, by which he

shall

diſcharges them from the ſimple vows which they had made, to remain within my kingdoms and dominions, as my other ſubjects, providing they have not been guilty of any crime which may render them unworthy of this indulgence. And to the end that the preſent law be fully and inviolably obſerved, ſo as that they ſhall never be able to make any attempt to the prejudice of a reſolution ſo memorable and ſo neceſſary, I order, that all my officers, civil and criminal, every one in their diſtricts, inform themſelves of the leaſt infringement of it, without limitation of time, or any fixed number of witneſſes; provided that, every ſix months, if they have got any proofs by the depoſitions of at leaſt ten witneſſes, they ſhall tranſmit an account of ſaid proofs, and the reſult of their informations, to the *tribunal de l'inconfidence*.

And for the execution of all that is contained in this preſent law, &c. Given at our palace of Notre-dame d'Ayuda, Sept. 3. 1759.

Signed, The KING.
And underneath, COMTE D'OEYRAS.

Extract of a letter from Jaques Moiſſon, of the ſociety of Jeſus, in Guayaquill, near Paraguay, to his father in Braſſels. [xvii. 607. xviii. 461.]

Dear Sir,

THE news of the treatment of our ſociety at Lifbon, has reached Buenos Ayres, and has filled us all with the utmoſt conſternation and amazement. Whatever bad miniſters may ſuggeſt, or the people be taught to believe, his Majeſty of Portugal has few ſubjects more entirely devoted to his intereſts, than thoſe of our order, or few that have hitherto, even in this part of the world, obeyed his commands with greater reſignation.

The Indians over whom we are appointed to preſide, it is true, obey our commands as far as they think conſiſtent with their own intereſts; but where they think them in the leaſt repugnant, they diſobey without heſitation, and we have no authority to enforce our dictates. If there be any ſigns of diſobedience, therefore, they and not we, are culpable. Add to this, the governors ſent over by the court of Lifbon are generally appointed from their enmity to our order, and are placed, not from their capacity or ſkill, but from their being ſuppoſed to be a proper counterbalance to our growing greatneſs, as it is falſely termed. From hence proceeds a continual oppoſition of intereſts, between the ſuperior of our order here, and the governors, particularly him at Buenos Ayres.

I need not inform you of the republic we have formed in this vaſt and fertile country, and how our care has brought, from ſavageneſs, uſeful members of ſociety, who have all the virtues of Europeans, without their inſidious or polite vices. Their obedience was, and ſtill continues free, nor have we, nor any power upon earth, a right to inforce more than they are pleaſed to allow. By our means, however, they have been brought to pay an annual tribute of hides and tallow to the governor of Buenos Ayres, and that is ſtill paid without reluctance. But this, it ſeems, has not ſatisfied our new rulers, without freſh impoſts. This they have attempted; and the poor honeſt Indian, who had ſcarce enough to ſupport nature, was threatened with new taxes which he was unable to pay. What wonder, then, if they have attempted to repel force by force, and ſtood up for thoſe liberties which are the birthright of humanity?

In the Portugueſe ſoldiers, they now find more cruel and inveterate enemies than in the neighbouring ſavages, noted for their untractable barbarity. They have hitherto, however, withſtood them with courage and intrepedity; and while the ſons of liberty practiſe all the arts of peace, they diſplay all the virtues of war. They are taught from their infancy to love their country, to bear hardſhip, to exerciſe ſome mechanic art, and to play upon ſome particular inſtrument.

There is not, perhaps, in the whole world, a country where nature appears more luxuriant than here. All its vegetable productions grow to twice the ſize that they do in Flanders, and the inſects themſelves, would, in Europe, be thought monſtrous. I have ſeen, for inſtance, an earth worm a yard long, and as thick as a walking cane, and a ſpider almoſt as big as an hen's egg.

The whole is a great plain, watered by beautiful rivers, particularly the great river Plata; one of the greateſt and the moſt tranſparent in the world. In ſhort, in ſome ſeaſons of the year nothing can be more beautiful, the whole landſcape reſembling a terreſtrial paradiſe. All the poetical ſcenery of the moſt luxuriant imagination falls infinitely ſhort of the proſpects this charming country affords. Tall trees crowned at once with ripe fruit; leaves and bloſſoms, fountains, caſcades, flowers, far excelling thoſe in Europe, if not for fragrance, at leaſt for a beautiful diverſity of colours: all contribute to make it the moſt charming ſpot imaginable, did not war break in, and bring deſolation in its train. Yet ſometimes we have natural deſolations too. I have ſeen a deluge in one hour cover the whole face of the country, and ſweep all down before it. On ſuch occaſions the Indians climb the tops of trees till it is paſſed, and then deſcend, and quietly purſue their occupations as before. The ſun ſoon after ſhining, with its heat dries up all the moiſture, and makes ſuch fiſſures in the earth that it is dreadful to look down. The ſerpents here alſo grow to a monſtrous ſize. If I ſhould talk of thirty feet long, perhaps I may not be credited, and yet I have ſeen ſome alive ſo long, and have been told of others ſtill longer. Such are as thick round the middle as one's thigh, and have ſomething very terrible in their appearance. They move with great rapidity, coiling themſelves up upon the tail, and then darting their whole length forward. However, here we can find all the conveniencies, and ſome of the luxuries of life; and have nothing to interrupt happineſs, but that *amor patriæ*, which, to ſome, would give even paradiſe an air of baniſhment.—*I am, &c.*

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A further account of William Andrew Horne, Esq; who was executed at Nottingham Dec. 11. 1759. [658].

William Andrew Horne was the eldeſt ſon of a gentleman who poſſeſſed a ſmall eſtate at Butterley, in Derbyſhire. He was born Nov. 30. 1685; and was taught Latin and Greek, in which he made ſmall progreſs, by his father, who was reputed the beſt claſſical ſcholar in the country. He was the favourite of his father, who indulged him with a horſe and money in early life, to ramble from one place of diverſion to another. In this courſe of diſſipation he gave a looſe to his paſſion for women. Not content with debauching his mother's maid-ſervants, he acknowledged, in a paper written with his own hand, his being the occaſion of the murder of a ſervant girl who was with child by him, and that he uſed to lie with his own ſiſters. By one woman he had two natural children, both girls, one of which lived to be fifteen, the other is now alive, a ſenſible well-behaved young woman; who might have been married to a perſon of ſubſtance, who offered to ſettle a jointure of 30 l. a year on her, if her father would give her 50 l. only; which he refuſed.

In February 1724, his ſiſter was delivered of a fine boy. Three days after, he came to his brother Charles, who then lived with him at his father's, at ten o'clock at night, and told him he muſt take a ride with him that night. He then fetched the child, which they put into a long linen bag. They took two horſes out of the ſtable, and rode ſtraight to Annefley in Nottinghamſhire, five computed miles from Butterley, carrying the child by turns. When they came near that place, William alighted, and aſked, whether the child was alive? Charles anſwering in the affirmative, he took it in the bag, and went away, bidding the other ſtay till he ſhould return. When Charles aſked what he had done with it, he ſaid he had laid it by a hay-ſtack, and covered it with hay. After his condemnation, he ſaid that he had no intention the child ſhould die; that to preſerve its life, he put it into a bag lined with wool, and made a hole in the bag to give it air: that the child was well dreſſed, and was deſigned as a preſent to the late Mr Chaworth of Annefley, and intended to be laid at his door, but on taking it from his brother, and approaching the houſe, the dogs made ſuch a conſtant barking, that he durſt not go up to the door for fear of a diſcovery, there being a little light in one of the windows, that upon this diſappointment, he went back to ſome diſtance, and at laſt determined to lay it under a warm hay-ſtack, in hopes of its being diſcovered early next morning by the people who came to fodder the cattle. The child was indeed found next morning, but ſtarved to death by being left all night in the cold.

Charles, not long after, upon ſome difference with his brother, mentioned the affair to his father; who inſiſted he ſhould never ſpeak of it. It was accordingly kept a ſecret till the old gentleman's death which happened about the year 1747, when he was in his 102d year. Soon after, being with Mr Cooke, an attorney of Derby, about parish buſineſs, Charles told him the affair. Mr Cooke ſaid he ought to go to a magiſtrate, and make a full diſcovery. He accordingly went to Juſtice G—ne. But this gentleman told him he had better be quiet, as it was an affair of long ſtanding, and might hang half the family. Charles mentioned it to ſome other perſons.

About five years ago, Charles being very ill of a flux ſent for Mr John White of Ripley, and ſaid, "he was a dying man, and could not go out of the world without diſcloſing his mind to him;" and told him of the inceſt and murder. Mr White ſaid it was a nice affair, and he could not tell how to adviſe. A few days after, Mr White ſeeing him ſurpriſingly recovered, aſked to what it was owing. He ſaid, to his diſcloſing his mind to him.

Some years ago, William Andrew Horne threatened one Mr Roe for killing game; and meeting him ſoon after at a public houſe; words aroſe about the right to kill game, Roe called Horne an *inceſtuous old dog:* for which words he was proſecuted in the eccleſiaſtical court at Litchfield, and being unable to prove the charge, was obliged to ſubmit, and pay all expences. Roe being afterwards informed, that Charles Horne had mentioned to ſome perſons, that his brother William had ſtarved his natural child to death, went to them, and found it was true. Upon which he applied about Chriſtmas 1758, to a juſtice in Derbyſhire for a warrant to apprehend Charles, that the truth might come out. The warrant was granted; and Charles made his appearance the Monday following.

Mean while William being informed of the warrant ſent for his brother Charles, and bid him forbear himſelf, and he would be a friend to him. Charles refuſed to do this; and ſaid, "That, conſidering his behaviour to him, he had no reaſon to expect any favour from him; but as he was his brother, if he would give him five pounds to carry him to Liverpool, he would immediately imbark for another land." William refuſed to part with the money.

The juſtices of Derbyſhire diſcovering ſome reluctance to ſift the affair to the bottom, application was made, about the middle of March laſt, to a juſtice of the peace in Nottinghamſhire; who granted a warrant for apprehending William; which was ſoon indorſed by Sir John Every, a gentleman in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Derby. About eight at night the conſtable of Annefley went to Mr Horne's houſe at Butterley, and knocked at the door; but was refuſed admittance. He then left the above-mentioned Roe, and two others, to guard the houſe, and come again the next morning, and was then told by a man ſervant, that Mr Horne was gone out. They inſiſted he was in the houſe, and threatened to break the door;

upon which they were let in. They searched all over the house, but could not find him. Roe preſſed them to make a ſecond ſearch. In one of the rooms they obſerved a large old cheſt. Mrs Horne, Mr Horne's wife, ſaid there was nothing in it but table-linen and ſheets. Roe inſiſted on looking in it; and going to break the lid, Mrs Horne opened it, and her huſband ſtarted up in a fright, bare headed, ſaying, "It is a ſad thing to hang me, for my brother Charles is as bad as myſelf, and he can't hang me without hanging himſelf."

He was carried before two juſtices of Nottinghamſhire, and after an examination of ſome hours, having little to offer in his defence, he was committed to Nottingham gaol, to take his trial at the aſſize. Soon after his commitment, he made application to the court of king's-bench to be removed by *Habeas corpus*, in order to be tried; for which purpoſe he came, in cuſtody of the gaoler, to London. But the court denied him bail, ſo he was obliged to return to Nottingham gaol, there to remain till the ſummer-aſſize, held on Saturday Aug. 19. 1759, before the Lord Chief Baron Parker; when, after a trial which laſted near nine hours, the jury, having withdrawn half an hour, brought him in guilty of the murder. The very perſons who found the child appeared, and corroborated the brother's evidence. He immediately received ſentence to be hanged the Monday following: but in the evening, at the interceſſion of ſome gentlemen, who thought the time too ſhort for ſuch an old ſinner to ſearch his heart, the judge was pleaſed to reſpite the ſentence for a month; at the expiration of which he obtained another reſpite, till further orders. This time he ſpent chiefly in fruitleſs applications to perſons in power for a pardon, diſcovering little ſenſe of the crime of which he had been convicted, and often ſaid, it was doubly hard, to ſuffer on the evidence of a brother, and for a crime committed ſo many years before. A day or two before he died, he ſolemnly denied many atrocious things which common report laid to his charge; and ſaid to a perſon, "My friend, my brother Charles was tried at Derby about twenty years ago, and acquitted; my dear ſiſter Nanny forſwearing herſelf at that time to ſave his life. His life, you ſee, was preſerved to hang me; but you'll ſee him ——." He told the clergyman who attended him, "That he forgave all his enemies, even his brother Charles; but that, at the day of judgment, if God almighty ſhould aſk him how his brother Charles behaved, he would not give him a good character." He was executed on his birthday, and was exactly 74 years of age. Thus he mentioned ſeveral times after the order for his execution was ſigned; and ſaid, he always uſed to have plum pudding on his birthday, and would again, could he obtain another reſpite.

He was of ſo pernicious a diſpoſition, that it is ſaid he never did one generous action in the whole courſe of his life. Notwithſtanding his barbarous conduct, his father left him all his real eſtate, having ſome time before his death given all his perſonal eſtate, by a deed of gift, to Charles. The father died on a couch in the kitchen, and happened to have about twelve guineas in his pocket; which certainly belonged to Charles; the other, however, took the caſh out of his dead father's pocket, and would not part with it till Charles promiſed to pay the whole expence of burying the old man; which he did; and inſiſting afterwards on his right, the elder brother turned him out of doors; and though he knew he was maſter of ſuch an important ſecret, would not give the leaſt aſſiſtance to him, nor a morſel of bread to his hungry children begging at their uncle's door. Charles kept a little alehouſe at a gate leading down to his brother's houſe; which gate he uſed frequently to open to him, pulling off his hat at the ſame time; yet he would never ſpeak to him. Not only his brother, but the whole country round, had reaſon to complain of his churliſhneſs and rigour. He would ſcarce ſuffer a man not qualified, to keep a dog or a gun; ſo that he was univerſally feared, and hated. Beſides his inceſt, and the murder of the young woman who was with child by him, he confeſſed that he broke one Amos Killer's arm, with a violent blow, which occaſioned the poor fellow's death.

Affairs in IRELAND.

THE Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, arrived at Dublin Sept. 31. and the parliament of that kingdom met Oct. 16. His Grace ſent a meſſage to both houſes on the 29th, acquainting them of his having received intelligence, that France intended, at all hazards, to attempt an invaſion [535]. On the publication of this meſſage, there was ſo great a run upon the bankers in Dublin, that many of them were obliged to ſtop payment. But by a prudent aſſociation of the Lord Lieutenant, and the principal members of both houſes, to ſupport public credit, the ſhops were ſoon opened again, and credit was reſtored. Next day the Lords and Commons preſented to his Grace, to be tranſmitted to the King, congratulatory addreſſes on the ſucceſſes of his Majeſty's arms. That of the Commons ends thus. "As we have been moſt ſeaſonably informed, that the enemy intend, if they can elude the vigilance of your Majeſty's ſquadrons, to invade ſome part of this your kingdom; a meaſure ſuggeſted by deſpair, and which muſt end in their own confuſion; we beg leave to aſſure you that, however we may deſpiſe the attempt, yet ſhall we not omit to purſue the moſt ſpeedy and effectual means to fruſtrate and defeat it, and to convince the world, that your faithful people of Ireland are ſubjects not unworthy of their glorious monarch."

Great diſturbances have once happened in Dublin; for which two cauſes were aſſigned, viz. 1. That a bill was propoſed to be brought into parliament, for effecting an union between Great Britain and Ireland, by which parliaments would for ever ceaſe to be held in Ireland. 2. That a motion was actually made in the houſe of Commons, for an act, whereby the Kings of G. Bri-

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tain, and their m —— should for ever after be impowered to call a parliament in Ireland when they pleased, to prorogue it as long as they pleased, to make it as little as they pleased, and so to annihilate it if they pleased. When these insinuations were found to gain ground, it was further asserted, that a bill for that purpose had actually passed, and was transmitted to England for the royal assent.

For the first of these reports there was no foundation. Of the second the following account is given.

In 1756 a clause was added to the militia-bill of England in the following words. "Enacted, That if at any time, in case of actual invasion, or upon imminent danger thereof, or in case of rebellion, the parliament shall happen to be separated by such adjournment or prorogation as will not expire within fourteen days; it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, to issue a proclamation for the meeting of the parliament, upon such day as he or they shall thereby appoint, giving fourteen days notice of such appointment; and the parliament shall accordingly meet upon such day, and continue to sit and act, in like manner, to all intents and purposes, as if it had stood adjourned or prorogued to the same day." This clause passed without opposition, and it is the 46th section of the act passed in 1757 [xix. 351.]

When this clause was added, it was proposed to add another, by which the former should be made binding upon Ireland, as by Poyning's law Ireland was rendered liable to be bound by express clauses in acts passed in England. But the addition of the clause to bind Ireland was opposed by Mr Rigby, then secretary to the Duke of Bedford; who represented, that such a measure would be very unpopular in Ireland, and that it would be better to obtain the consent of Ireland to the obligation that was to bind her. The intended motion for this clause was then dropped, upon Mr Rigby's promise that he would propose the clause in the Irish parliament.

In consequence of his promise, when he arrived in Ireland, he shewed some members the clause he had engaged to move for, and consulted them on the step he was about to take. Upon which they answered, that they hoped the said clause would never prove of any pernicious consequence to England, but that they apprehended the words, *or upon any imminent danger thereof*, were words of great latitude, and not necessary for Ireland. Mr Rigby accordingly erased them, and, within a few days, a motion was made in the house for the following heads of a bill: "We pray it may be enacted, that if at any time, in case of actual invasion, or in case of rebellion, the parliament shall happen," &c. [*as above.*]

This motion was then opposed by some friends in the house, and thereupon a farther time was given to consider of reasons either for or against the bill. In the mean while, it was industriously infused into the minds of the people, that the above clause was, intentionally, and in its consequences, destructive of an Irish parliament. The alarm brought a great concourse to the house on the day appointed for the discussion. And the gentleman who had made the motion, perceiving it was disagreeable, immediately withdrew it, without putting the question.

Evil-minded persons, however, still industriously gave out, that a bill was proposed for effecting an union between G. Britain and Ireland, by which the holding of parliaments in Ireland would be discontinued for ever; and seditious letters were framed, printed, and published; and it was affirmed that the originals had been dropped from the pockets of ministers. Just at this crisis the French had intended to land, and the emissaries of the French, by these artifices, succeeded so well in preparing the people to receive them, at least in throwing the kingdom into such confusion as would render it incapable of defence, that there were public clamours through all the streets, whisperings, cabals, murmurs, in every coffeehouse and place of resort; the parliament-house was daily surrounded and thronged with rioters; many of the representatives were stopped and insulted by the rabble; the coaches of the —— and the —— opposed and detained, letters publicly printed, and directed to the Lords and Commons, with express threats of graves, and broad hints of assassinations; and, lastly, those threats nearly put into execution, by dashing chairs and coaches to pieces, pulling the members out by violence, striking, wounding, and casting some into the kennel, and compelling others to swear allegiance, before a mob-magistracy, to a mob administration.

This happened on the 3d of December, when a numerous mob assembled at a place of the town called *The Liberty*, a drum beat to convene the rioters, and a public oration was made, tending to fill the minds of the hearers with the fears and jealousies of losing the privilege of a free parliament, &c.

To put an end to these outrages, the guards were called in, public proclamations were issued, offering considerable rewards for apprehending the ringleaders; and the Roman-Catholic priests being suspected of abetting these tumults, and the invasion of the enemy, who were every day expected to land, caused a paper to be read in all their chapels, of which the following is an authentic copy. "Though, from our repeated admonitions and strict injunctions, we persuade ourselves, that none of you, except some refractory and abandoned profligate, has mingled in the late riots and disturbances, no less criminal in the eyes of government than odious to us; yet, lest any of you should be so unhappy as to be led astray by the wicked example of others, we once more take this public method of expressing our horror and detestation of all rioters and disturbers of the public peace; and strictly forbid you even to be spectators of such assemblies, as we are determined to declare any of our

our communion, whom we can diſcover to join in thoſe tumultuous mobs, enemies to our holy religion, and to treat them with the utmoſt ſeverity in our power."

The chief magiſtrate of Dublin likewiſe having been informed that the minds of great numbers of well-diſpoſed citizens had of late been diſquieted with jealouſies and apprehenſions induſtriouſly infuſed and propagated, that certain meaſures were intended to be taken, in conſequence whereof there were to be no more parliaments held in that kingdom: he therefore, thinking it incumbent upon him to remove all groundleſs fears that had a tendency to indiſpoſe the minds of his fellow-citizens to that peace and good order which it was his duty to preſerve in the city, did, upon that occaſion, take upon him, with the utmoſt certainty, to aſſure them, that there was not the leaſt foundation for any fears, jealouſies, or apprehenſions whatever upon the account aforeſaid. And he did further recommend it to their moſt ſerious conſideration, how far any notorious diſturbances happening in the city of Dublin might be injurious to the trade thereof, in as much as great numbers of the gentry of the kingdom might thereby be deterred from that reſidence there, which hath been uſual at ſuch ſeaſons as the preſent.

Tranſlation of a convention between the Kings of G. Britain and Pruſſia.

BE it known to all whom it concerns, or may concern, that the burthenſome war wherein his Pruſſian Majeſty is engaged putting him under the neceſſity of making new efforts, for his defence againſt the great number of enemies by which his dominions are attacked, and being therefore obliged to enter into a new concert with his Britannic Majeſty, in order to provide reciprocally and jointly with him for their common defence and ſafety; and his Majeſty the King of G. Britain having made known at the ſame time the deſire he had to ſtrengthen the bonds of friendſhip which ſubſiſt between the two courts, and to come to a new agreement on this occaſion, and for this end, by an expreſs convention relating to the ſuccours by which he may give to his Pruſſian Majeſty moſt expeditious, and moſt efficacious aſſiſtance: their ſaid Majeſties have therefore for this purpoſe named and authoriſed their reſpective miniſters; to wit, in the name and on the part of his Britannic Majeſty, his privy counſellors Sir Robert Henly, Knt. his keeper of the great ſeal of G. Britain; John Earl of Granville, preſident of his council; Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcaſtle, firſt lord commiſſioner of his treaſury; Robert Earl of Holdernaſſe, one of his principal ſecretaries of ſtate; Philip Earl of Hardwicke; and William Pitt, Eſq; another of his principal ſecretaries of ſtate; and in the name and on the part of his Pruſſian Majeſty, the Sieurs Dodo Henry, Baron of Knyphauſen, his privy-counſellor of embaſſy, and minſter plenipotentiary at the court of his Britannic Majeſty, and Lewis Michell, his *charge d'affairs*, at the ſaid court: who, after the exchange of their reſpective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles.

1. It is agreed, that all the preceding treaties which ſubſiſt between the two courts, of whatſoever date or nature they may be, and particularly that of Weſtminſter of Jan. 16. 1756 [xviii. 42. 240], as well as the convention of April 11. 1758 [xx. 206. 451], and that of Dec. 7. the ſame year [148.], ſhall be deemed to be renewed and confirmed by the preſent convention, in all their points, articles, and clauſes, and ſhall be of the ſame force as if they were inſerted herein word for word.

2. His Majeſty the King of G. Britain engages to cauſe to be paid, in the city of London, into the hands of the perſon or perſons who ſhall be authoriſed for that purpoſe by his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, the ſum of four millions of German crowns, amounting to 670,000 l. Sterling; which entire ſum ſhall be paid at once, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, upon the requiſition of his Pruſſian Majeſty.

3. His Majeſty the King of Pruſſia engages, on his part, to employ the ſaid ſum in keeping up and augmenting his forces, which ſhall act in the moſt advantageous manner for the common cauſe, and for the end propoſed by their aforeſaid Majeſties of reciprocal defence and mutual ſecurity.

4. The high contracting parties moreover engage, *viz.* on the one part his Britannic Majeſty, both as King and as Elector, and on the other part his Pruſſian Majeſty, not to conclude any treaty of peace, truce, or neutrality, or any other convention or agreement whatſoever, with the powers who have taken part in the preſent war; but in concert, and by mutual conſent, and expreſsly comprehending each other therein *.

5. This convention ſhall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof ſhall be exchanged on both ſides, within the term of ſix weeks, to be reckoned from the date of ſigning the preſent convention, or ſooner, if poſſible.

In witneſs whereof, we the underwritten miniſters of his Majeſty the King of G. Britain, and of his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, by virtue of our full powers, have ſigned the preſent convention, and have ſet the ſeals of our arms thereto. Done at London, the 9th of November, in the year of our Lord 1759.

(L. S.) ROBERT HENLEY, C. S.
(L. S.) GRANVILLE, P.
(L. S.) HOLLES NEWCASTLE.
(L. S.) HOLDERNESSE.
(L. S.) W. PITT.

Of the inſolence of the Emperor of Morocco.

AT a time when G. Britain is arrived at ſo high a pitch of glory, it is matter of aſtoniſhment, that ſhe ſhould ſuffer that glory to be tarniſhed by the inſults of ſo petty a tyrant as the Emperor of Morocco.

This reflection ariſes upon reading the account in the papers of the unſucceſsful embaſſy of Mr

* [*The inequality complained of by the writer in the* Grand Magazine [634.], *if it was true, is rectified by this article.*]

Millbank,

Millbank *, ſent by our gracious ſovereign for the redemption of his unhappy ſubjects, now groaning under the moſt grievous calamity human nature can be ſubject to; I mean, that of ſlavery: for no crime but having been unfortunately ſhipwrecked upon that barbarous and inhoſpitable coaſt, at a time when they were in the actual ſervice of their King and country, and when peace ſubſiſted between the two nations. [497.]

The exorbitant and unjuſt demand now made by the Emperor, of a ſupply of naval and military ſtores, ſo contrary to the common intereſt of Chriſtian powers to grant, is a freſh inſult offered to this nation; and has ariſen, as there is good reaſon to believe, from the ſame favour having been granted him by ſome other powers, to the ſhame and diſgrace of Chriſtianity: tho' I am well aſſured this inſolent demand would never have been made, had our moſt gracious king, or his ever-watchful and ſagacious miniſters, been truly informed of the inhuman outrage committed on the perſon of his Majeſty's conſul, Mr James Read, whoſe virtues and abilities were ſo well known to all who had the pleaſure of being acquainted with him, and to none better than myſelf, who have been intimate with him from his childhood.

This gentleman imbarked for Morocco ſome time in November 1757 at Gibraltar, on board one of his Majeſty's frigates of 20 guns. Soon after his landing, the ſaid frigate was attacked by a corſair (of equal force) belonging to the Emperor of Morocco, and ſome men killed; which inſult on the Britiſh flag was gallantly revenged by the captain of the frigate, who drove the corſair on ſhore, where ſhe was deſtroyed. This coming to the Emperor's knowledge, was made a pretext for impriſoning the conſul and his attendants, and a demand was made of a ſhip with naval and military ſtores, in recompence, as he ſaid, for the loſs of his corſair. This the conſul refuſed to comply with; on which he was thrown into a dungeon, and threatened to be burnt, if he did not immediately ſign articles to agree to this unjuſt demand. But no fear of death could move him to comply with a demand ſo injurious to the honour of his king and country.— At length the direful order came for his being ſet to work with the common ſlaves. This was more than his fortitude was able to ſupport, and his death put an end to this fatal tragedy.

The truth of this account can be atteſted by many perſons now reſident at Gibraltar; and it is too juſtly to be feared, if ſome check be not given to the arrogance of this haughty emperor, the perſon of a Britiſh conſul will be looked upon by him only as a hoſtage put into his hands as a ſecurity for the performance of any exorbitant or unjuſt demand he ſhall think fit to make; though I hope, and doubt not but the preſent great aſſertor of the nation's honour will find out ſome means to compel him to deliver up our unhappy brethren, who have ſo long laboured under the dreadful horrors of captivity, aggravated by their being excluded from the honour they might have acquired in the juſt defence of their king and country, at a time when their ſervice is ſo much wanted.

And as every gentle method to obtain their releaſe has been tried and repeated in vain, let us not ſpare to make uſe of that power it has pleaſed the Almighty to put into our hands, not doubting the gracious continuance of his bleſſings in ſo juſt and righteous a cauſe. B. N.

* *The article here alluded to, was part of a letter from Gibraltar, to the following effect: That Mr Millbank, who was lately ſent from England to Morocco with two men of war, to treat about the ranſom of the crew of the Litchfield man of war, and a tranſport, that were wrecked laſt year on the Barbary coaſt, is not able to ſucceed in his commiſſion: for, beſides the ſum of money required, which is very large, the Emperor demands a certain number of cannon, with powder and all anſwerable, and cordage, tackle, &c. ſufficient to equip four ſhips of war.*

To the Rt Hon. George Drummond, Eſq; Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh, North Britain.

My Lord, *Admiralty office, Jun. 3. 1763.*

I Am favoured with your moſt obliging letter [662.], accompanied by my freedom of the city of Edinburgh. I cannot ſufficiently acknowledge the great ſenſe I have of the honour done me; and am happy if I have ever had it in my power to diſtinguiſh neglected merit, or prefer any of your deſerving countrymen that wanted friends.

I ſhould have anſwered your letter ſooner, but waited to ſee Mr Johnſton. — I am,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,
and moſt humble ſervant,
Ed Boscawen.

[J. H. in a ſecond letter inſerted in the *Royal Magazine*, gives ſome further particulars concerning the unknown land ſaid to have been diſcovered in the South ſeas, and corrects an error, (from his MS. he ſays); agreeably to which the ſentence, p. 454. col. 2. lin. 7. from the bottom, is to be read thus. "We entered the harbour about three quarters flood, on the 12th of February, which in theſe ſouthern climes anſwers to our Auguſt, 1703."—— Mean while, it having been alledged, in another periodical work, that "the learned authors and compilers of the *Royal Magazine* were very ingenious in addreſſing letters to themſelves, and in deſcriptions, views, voyages, and even iſlands and continents, that never had any exiſtence, except in the crudity of their own brains;" and a correſpondent of their own having aſked, what was the name of the Dutch ſhip, and the heat of the climate, mentioned by J. H.; a third letter appeared, dated, *St Paul's coffeehouſe*, as formerly, *Nov.* 16. 1759, and ſigned at length, James Harris, bearing, that the ſhip was the Sconcoberg, Peter Erberfield commander; and that as to the heat, he had no thermometer, but thinks it was not greatly different from that in Spain and Portugal.]

An

An addreſs to the captains and officers on board ſhips that happen to ſail near any deſert iſland or coaſt. [*Gent. Mag.*]

Gentlemen,

I Don't doubt but moſt of you have either heard or read of, nay, perhaps, may have converſed with perſons who have been ſhipwrecked on ſome deſert land, and have heard the unſpeakable hardſhips they have undergone, and the great difficulties they have met with, to procure any food.

But how eaſily might this be prevented, if the firſt ſhip that touches at any ſuch deſolate place, would be ſo humane and charitable, as to put on ſhore a few animals, and ſow a few ſeeds, *&c.* all which would, in a few years, increaſe of themſelves, and afford a happy ſubſiſtence to ſuch unhappy perſons.

This was a method the Portugueſe formerly took, and which I would beg leave to recommend to you.

If the deſert place has graſs growing upon it, the proper animals would be, a he and a ſhe kid or goat; a boar and a ſow pig, or hog; a cock and a hen; and a duck and a drake. All theſe would eaſily find proviſion here, and would ſoon increaſe upon it. But if there is none, or but very little graſs there, the goats and hogs muſt be omitted.

If it is in a hot climate, or as far as about 25 degrees on each ſide of the line; let a little ſpot of ground, about a foot or two ſquare, be dug up in ſeveral different places, and plant a yam in one of them, a potatoe in another, and ſow in the others a few ſeeds of Seville oranges, or lemons, and a dried fig; but, above all, plant a cocoa-nut, and a plantane-tree, becauſe the two laſt afford, not only good food, but alſo cloaths *. The only objection to the plantane-tree, is, that it is propagated, not by the ſeed or fruit, (as far as I know), but by a ſucker, which muſt be kept on board in a pot for this purpoſe.

If the climate is not ſo hot, but more temperate, *viz.* from about 25 degrees to 50; then ſow a few grains of wheat, a few cheſnuts, a bunch or two of dried grapes for vines; together with a potatoe, a fig, and ſome ſeeds of creſſes, apples, Seville oranges, and lemons; each ſort in its diſtinct and ſeparate ſpot of ground.

If the climate is ſtill colder than 50 degrees, then the moſt ſuitable things would be, the wheat, potatoe, fig, apples, creſſes, and any other ſorts of ſallad ſeeds.

But if the deſert iſland ſhould be only a barren ſand, yet the dwarf pea, and more eſpecially the Engliſh ſea-pea, will grow there, even on the moſt ſandy beach. I believe alſo that the common hazel-nut, and the aſpen or poplar trees, will grow on the ſame ſoil, and bear the ſpray of the ſea. I would therefore adviſe the carrying a few hazel-nuts, and ſome of the ſeeds of the aſpen or poplar: becauſe if the unfortunate ſhipwrecked perſons could get but a very few tools from the wreck, the aſpen and poplar trees, with the hazel-bands, would ſerve them to build a balza, on which they might ſafely tranſport themſelves to any other place.

Gentlemen, No one knows but ſome of you may be ſhipwrecked; let me therefore prevail upon you to put this method in practice; and let it not be ſaid, that what is every body's buſineſs, is no body's. The whole expence is but trifling: when you meet next over a bottle of wine, collect a ſhilling or two a-piece, and it is done. Only take care that the ſeeds are good and freſh, and that they ſink to the bottom, if put into water; and preſerve them, and the potatoes, *&c.* in a little barrel of ſand.

I dare ſay, that none of the ſailors will be ſo very wicked, as to deſtroy theſe animals, *&c.* if you will but tell them the deſign, and the great uſefulneſs and advantage of it; and that, if they ſhould ever touch at any of theſe places again, and find a plenty of them, that they ſhall be intitled to a moderate uſe of them.——*I am, &c.*

Dec. 10. 1758. Z.

* See Dampier, vol. 1. p. 291. 311.

ſit

The LONDON *general Bill of Chriſtenings and Burials, from* December 12. 1758, *to* December 11. 1759; *with the diſeaſes and caſualties, &c.*

Chriſtened	Males 7294 / Females 6959	14253	Buried	Males 9919 / Females 9685	19604	Increaſed in the burials this year 2078.	

	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.
	Under 2	6995	20 and 30	1576	60 and 70	1265	100	1	104	0
Between	2 and 5	2063	30 and 40	1616	70 and 80	963	101	0	106	0
	5 and 10	803	40 and 50	1683	80 and 90	435	102	0	107	0
	10 and 20	694	50 and 60	1413	90 and 100	86	103	1		

Diſeaſes.						*Caſualties.*	
Abort. and Stillborn	651	Fever, ditto malignant, ſcarlet, ſpotted, and purples	2314	Mortification	170	Bit by mad dogs	0
Aged	1531	Fiſtula	8	Palſy	51	Broken limbs	2
Ague	2	Flux	9	Pleuriſy	11	Bruiſed	2
Apoplexy and ſud.	178	French pox	56	Quinſy	9	Burnt	3
Aſthma and Phthiſic	312	Gout	56	Rash	7	Choked	0
Bedridden	0	Gravel, Stone, and Strangury	21	Rheumatiſm	6	Drowned	125
Bleeding	5	Grief	5	Rickets	5	Exceſſive drinking	2
Bloody flux	10	Headach	1	Riſing of the lights	3	Executed	5
Burſten & Rupture	13	Headmouldſhot, horſeheal, and water in the head	23	Scald head	0	Found dead	3
Cancer	42	Jaundice	77	Sciatica	0	Froze to death	0
Canker	3	Impoſthume	8	Small pox	2596	Killed by falls, & ſeveral other acid.	56
Chicken-pox	0	Inflammation	75	Sores and ulcers	16	Killed themſelves	23
Childbed	201	Leproſy	1	Sore throat	4	Murdered	3
Colic, Gripes, Twiſting of the guts	66	Lethargy	7	St Anthony's fire	2	Overlaid	15
Conſumption	3569	Liver grown	2	Stoppage in ſtomach	11	Poiſoned	0
Convulſions	5000	Lunatic	96	Surfeit	1	Scalded	4
Cough and hooping cough	227	Meaſles	316	Swelling	4	Smothered	3
Diabetes	1	Miſcarriage	0	Swine pox	1	Starved	2
Dropſy	671			Teeth	795	Suffocated	1
Evil	10			Thruſh	68		
				Tympany	5		
				Vomit. & looſeneſs	17		
				Worms	61		249

General Bill of Mortality for 1759, *in* EDINBURGH, *and* WEST-KIRK *parish.*

	Buried in the city.			*In the Weſt-kirk-yard.*			Total.
	Males.	Femal.	In all.	Males.	Femal.	In all.	
January	35	23	58	10	10	20	78
February	30	30	60	15	13	28	88
March	34	21	55	12	15	27	82
April	22	26	48	17	14	31	79
May	43	27	70	13	11	24	94
June	28	28	56	25	18	43	99
July	20	22	42	13	8	21	63
Auguſt	19	24	43	14	13	27	70
September	26	35	61	12	18	30	91
October	49	37	86	21	14	35	121
November	39	23	62	17	23	40	102
December	65	59	124	18	27	45	169
Total	410	355	765	187	184	371	1136

Age.	No.
Under 2 years	174
2 & 5	123
5 & 10	94
10 & 20	86
20 & 30	110
30 & 40	96
40 & 50	147
50 & 60	102
60 & 70	97
70 & 80	62
80 & 90	35
90 & 100	10
	1136
Increaſed	135

Diſeaſes.	Aged	232	Chincough	21	Gravel	3	Rupture	1	Teething 134
	Ague	1	Conſumption	231	Iliac paſſion	1	Small pox	232	Ulcer in head 1
	Aſthma	16	Convulſions	1	Meaſles	5	Sore throat	2	Water in head 5
	Burning	1	Dropſy	3	Palſy	1	Stillborn	21	Killed by falls 2
	Childbed	10	Fever	203	Purging	3	Suddenly	6	
									1136

PARIS. Burials 19,202. Chriſtenings 19,148, excluſive of 1089 foundlings. Marriages 4342.
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The End of the Twenty-first Volume.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE.

M D C C L X.

V O L U M E XXII.

Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.

E D I N B U R G H:

Printed by W. SANDS, A. MURRAY, and J. COCHRAN.

A Chronological Series of Events, continued from our preceding volume.

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THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1760.

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ON a motion made by Mr Nugent, Feb. 1. 1759, the preamble of the act 18° *Car.* II. *cap.* 2. was read; after which, on a ſecond motion, leave was given to bring in a bill, to permit the free importation of cattle from Ireland, for a time to be limited; and a committee was appointed to prepare it. As it was foreſeen, that the high price paid in England for beef for the uſe of the navy, would be a ſtrong argument in favour of the bill, therefore, on a motion made Feb. 5. it was ordered, that there ſhould be laid before the houſe, an account of the prices that had been paid for beef of the produce of this kingdom, for victualling the navy, ſince Jan. 1. 1758: which account was accordingly preſented on the 9th, and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill was preſented by Mr Nugent Feb. 6. read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on that day three weeks; ſo that the people in the remoteſt corners of the kingdom had ſufficient time to be appriſed of it; and as it was a bill, in which the particular

intereſt of the landed gentlemen in ſome parts of this iſland, as well as the particular intereſt of Ireland in general, ſeemed to run counter to the public intereſt, it could not miſs of meeting with great oppoſition. Accordingly there were petitions preſented againſt it from the counties of Fife, Elgin, Kircudbright, Dumfries, Wigtoun, Argyle, Dumbarton, Inverneſs, Sutherland, and Roſs, in Scotland, and Angleſea in Wales. All the petitions from Scotland prayed to be heard by counſel againſt the bill; which was readily granted: but as no matter of law could ariſe upon the ſubject, and as there were ſeveral gentlemen from that part of the united kingdom in the houſe, who could ſet the inconveniences they apprehended in as ſtrong and clear a light, as could be done by any counſel, they were adviſed by their friends here, to ſave themſelves that expence: therefore, on the 27th, when the order of the day was read, the houſe was informed that no counſel attended; whereupon the bill was read a ſecond time, and a motion made for its being committed; upon which a debate enſued; and after ſome time a motion was made for adjourning the debate till that day three weeks; but, upon putting the queſtion, it was carried in the negative; and then the bill was committed for the Friday following, March 2.

On that day, as ſoon as the order of the day was read, a motion was made for its being an inſtruction to the committee, that they ſhould have power to make proviſion in the bill, for permitting the free importation of horſes from Ireland; but, upon the queſtion's being put, it was carried in the negative: and then a motion was made for an inſtruction to the committee, that they ſhould have power to make proviſion in the bill, for the free importation of ſwine from Ireland; but this likewiſe was, upon the queſtion, carried in the negative. As to both theſe motions, the reader may perceive, that they were made by thoſe who were againſt the bill: for their being agreed to would have been what is vulgarly called overloading the cart; becauſe it would have been or at leaſt might have been thought to be againſt the particular intereſt of ſome of the counties in England, and conſequently might have induced them to join in the oppoſition to the bill. But this deſign could not eſcape the penetration of thoſe who were friends to the bill; therefore they oppoſed both theſe motions, and prevailed in having a negative put upon them; though when we come to underſtand thoroughly the national intereſt, and to prefer a very great remote to a very little preſent advantage, a law for both theſe purpoſes may probably be agreed to.

Theſe motions having been thus both over ruled, the houſe ordered all the petitions relating to this bill, to be referred to the committee; and then having reſolved itſelf into a committee, and having gone through the bill, the report was ordered to be received on the Tueſday then next enſuing; which it accordingly was; and the amendments made by the committee being all agreed to, a motion was made, that the bill with the amendments ſhould be ingroſſed. Upon this there aroſe a new debate, which ended with a motion for adjourning the debate till that day fortnight; but, upon the queſtion's being put, it was carried in the negative; whereupon the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingroſſed, and to be read a third time on the Tueſday following, if it ſhould then be ingroſſed.

Thus none could complain of their not having had ſufficient time and opportunity to place every argument againſt this bill in its ſtrongeſt light; but as every ſuch plauſible argument had been before urged, and fully anſwered, the bill was, on Tueſday March 13. read a third time, and paſſed, without any debate; and Mr Rigby was ordered to carry it to the Lords; where it had now the good fortune to be paſſed [xxi. 115.], without any amendment, though not without ſome oppoſition; and it received the royal aſſent April 5. ——A ſhort abſtract of this act was given when it paſſed. [xxi. 147.]

Whilſt

Whilst the bill was passing, there was a doubt started, whether the word *cattle* did not include horses, as they are sometimes called by that name? But as this name for them is used only by the vulgar, it was not thought necessary to add any words for obviating this doubt: so that the question will still depend upon what was formerly the custom; for if it was before allowed to import horses from Ireland upon paying the duty, which is 1 l. 8 s. 6 d. each, they must still remain liable to that duty; if otherwise, they must, during the said term, be free from it, notwithstanding the motion for the free importation of them having been over-ruled.

When we consider what a solecism it is in the politics of any country that aims at the extension of its trade and manufactures, to prohibit, or to load with very high duties, the importation of the necessaries of life, or the rough materials for manufacture, especially the importation from one part of its own dominions to another, we cannot, at first view, help wondering how the parliament of England came to prohibit the importation of cattle, horses, swine, sheep, or lambs, *&c.* from Ireland. But if we rightly consider the nature of mankind, and the nature of our constitution, or form of government, our wonder must in a great measure cease. Most men are pretty good judges of their present interest, and usually pursue it with anxiety, sometimes with violence; but very few have application and capacity enough, to consider and judge rightly of their remote interest; and even those that do, pursue it in a languid and uncertain manner; especially if it be of such a nature as can accrue only to their posterity or their country. Such a remote interest, though never so great, though never so manifest, we daily see sacrificed to the little selfish pursuits of ambition, avarice, vanity, or luxury. This is the nature of mankind. And then with regard to the nature of our constitution, we are to consider, that a man of fortune or family has, or at least he formerly had, two ways of gaining admission into such a share in the administration of our government, as his ambition or avarice may prompt him to desire. One is, by courting the favour of the sovereign for the time being, and supporting in parliament whatever he takes, or is advised to be his interest; and the other is, by courting the favour of the people, and distressing his sovereign, either by opposing his measures in parliament, or proposing and patronising some popular scheme which he knows the court will, and perhaps ought to oppose; for a scheme will be popular if it flatters the present interest or passions of great numbers of people, though at the same time it be inconsistent with the remote interest of the nation, and perhaps of those very people who are the most zealous and clamorous for its being adopted.

This was in every circumstance the case with respect to the scheme for prohibiting the importation of cattle, *&c.* from Ireland. It is certainly true, that the higher a farmer can sell the produce of his farm, the higher rent he will be able to pay to his landlord; and it is as certainly true, that of this increase in the price every landholder will take advantage, as soon as the farmer's lease expires; till which time the advantage will accrue to the farmer himself: it is therefore the present interest of every landholder and every farmer to promote every scheme that may contribute towards raising the price of all sorts, or any sort, of what is produced by agriculture: but as in this country there is scarcely any thing produced by agriculture but the necessaries of life, or the rough materials for manufacture, every scheme that tends to inhance the price of that produce, must be destructive to our trade and manufactures; and consequently every such scheme must be inconsistent with the present as well as remote interest of the nation. It is therefore the duty of our sovereign to oppose every such scheme; and accordingly we find, that K. Charles II. opposed this scheme of prohibiting the importation of cattle, *&c.* from Ireland, as much as was in his power, notwithstanding the distress he was in, and the danger

danger to which the nation was exposed, by the parliament's delaying to grant any supply, or at least to provide for raising it, until this scheme should be established by law. Nay, even our landholders themselves ought to have opposed it; as I have before [xxi. 117.] shewn, that every such scheme is of the most dangerous consequence to their remote interest.

But the Duke of Buckingham, who was one of the chief promoters of this scheme, merely for the sake of distressing his sovereign, was too well acquainted with the nature of mankind, not to know, that very few of our landholders would consider the public or their own remote interest, but would be entirely governed by what appeared to be their present interest; and consequently that this would be one of the most popular schemes that he could chuse for distressing his sovereign, who had before most justly, though not very prudently, declared himself against it. I say, not very prudently; as he was then engaged in a war against three of the greatest maritime powers in Europe, and had neither a civil-list revenue, or a number of lucrative posts and places at his disposal, sufficient for crushing or disarming a factious opposition in parliament; the consequence of which was, that he was then forced to assent to that law, and afterwards to some laws for extending and enforcing it. And the passing of these laws was soon found to be of the most dangerous consequence to the manufactures of this kingdom; for it drove the Irish into the woollen manufacture, and into the curing of beef, pork, fish, and butter, for exportation to foreign markets. In the former of these, they succeeded so well, and so fast, that in the year 1699, we found it necessary, or we thought it so at least, to be guilty of another piece of national injustice, as well as imprudence; for by an act 10° & 11° *Will.* we prohibited the exportation not only of wool, but of any sort of woollen manufactures, from Ireland, to any place but England.

If we could have prevented any foreign nation's being our rival in woollen manufactures, there might have been some reason for the prohibition; though not much justice, as the Irish are all subjects, and many of them descended from natives of England: but as the Dutch were then actually our rivals in the woollen manufacture at every foreign market, and as the French government were then taking every method they could think of for establishing and improving the woollen manufacture in their country, our thus putting a stop to the exportation of any woollen manufactures from Ireland, was one of the most imprudent measures we could take, even for the encouragement of our own. By prohibiting the importation of cattle, &c. from Ireland, and by the taxes imposed upon the necessaries of life, or the rough materials for manufacture, we had inhanced the price of our own woollen manufactures at all foreign markets, or at least we had prevented our merchants from being able to sell them at so low a price as they might otherwise have done. This had prevented our being able to drive the Dutch entirely out of the trade, and it had encouraged the French to think of setting it up. Our fellow-subjects of Ireland were now got into a fair way of effecting the former, and of putting a stop to the latter; but we crushed their laudable endeavour at once, by obliging them to bring all their woollen manufactures to England before they could be exported to any foreign market, which loaded them with double freight, double commission, and many other charges; and they could not be worn here, without paying the heavy duties upon importation, part of which were not to be returned or drawn back even upon exportation.

This put a stop at once to the sale of the Irish woollen manufactures, especially the coarser sort, at any foreign market, or even in England; and as many of their poor manufacturers were thus deprived of their usual means of subsistence, great numbers of them were driven away to France; where they were made heartily welcome, and met with all possible

possible encouragement. By this prohibition, therefore, we established the woollen manufacture of France, and secured the continuance of that of Holland; and the poor of many of the manufacturing towns of both, have ever since been supported chiefly by the provisions they have at so cheap a rate from Ireland; whilst our poor have been paying at a dear rate for every sort of produce from agriculture, that our farmers might be enabled to pay an higher rent to their landlords; and have been loaded with excises upon excises; one of which was, by a strange sort of justice, granted to relieve the rich from the burden of wards and liveries [ix. 205.]; and all fall more heavy upon the poor than upon the rich, because the former can brew no malt liquor for themselves, but must purchase even their small beer from the retailer.

From such conduct one may really wonder how we come now to have any trade or manufacture left among us: but providence has been much kinder to us than we have been to ourselves; of which many instances could be given, but one is sufficient, by which I mean the flourishing and increasing condition in which our colonies and plantations in America have ever since continued; which is not owing to any public expence we have been at upon this account, or any wise regulations we have made for their encouragement, but merely to the industry of the people themselves, and the enterprising genius of our merchants and planters. In time of peace, we have but seldom bestowed a thought upon them, unless it was to send governors to fleece them; and in every war in which we have been engaged before the present, they have been almost entirely neglected. And yet, if it had not been for the great returns we have long had yearly from thence, and the numberless sorts of manufactures we send thither every year, the general balance of trade would long since have turned against us; which must necessarily at last have stripped us of every ounce of gold or silver we had amongst us, and consequently both of our trade and manufactures. We have, it is true, of late years been induced to pass several laws for the encouragement of our trade and manufactures; particularly those for abolishing the poundage duty upon the exportation of our own manufactures, and all duties upon the importation of some of the necessary materials for manufacture; and those for permitting the exportation of sugar and rice from America, without being first landed in England, and for encouraging the importation of naval stores from our plantations in that part of the world. These are steps towards a right conception of the nature of trade; and we now seem to be opening our eyes to our true interest, both with respect to America and Ireland; therefore it is to be hoped, we shall hear no more of prohibitions or restraints upon the trade of either of these ultramarine possessions, for the sake of encouraging our own manufactures: for if they can undersell us in any produce or manufacture, foreigners, upon whom we can lay no restraint, may and will do the same; and consequently every such prohibition or restraint will at last be found to be a transferring of that branch of trade, from our own fellow-subjects, to foreigners, perhaps to enemies. But there is naturally such a certain and constant plenty of all the necessaries of life in this island, and the people are so ingenious, diligent, and laborious, that no people can undersell them in any natural sort of manufacture, unless it be occasioned by some imprudent regulations or customs among ourselves. It is true, we now do, and may probably be always obliged to pay heavier taxes than are paid by the people in our distant dominions; but heavy taxes never affect trade or manufactures, unless they are laid upon those things without which the industrious and laborious poor cannot comfortably subsist, or upon those things without which our manufactures cannot be made up, or carried to the highest perfection; and it is our fault if we impose taxes upon, or take any other method for inhancing the price of either of these sorts of necessaries.

I know this is contrary to a maxim which has, of late years, been very induſtriouſly propagated, That thoſe taxes are the beſt to which the greateſt number of people are obliged to contribute, becauſe they bring in the moſt money, and are the moſt eaſily raiſed: the true meaning of which maxim is, that the neceſſities of the poor muſt be taxed, in order to ſpare the ſuperfluities of the rich. But by loading our trade and manufactures, moſt of our poor will at length be ſtarved, or driven into foreign countries: and moſt of the rich will then be ſtripped of every ſuperfluity. Is this humane, or prudent? is it not cruel? In this country, it is true, a tax upon the neceſſities of the poor labourers, gives leaſt diſturbance to a miniſter; becauſe they have no vote at elections, and he has an army to prevent or puniſh their inſurrection; whereas the rich may, by legal means, oppoſe and diſturb his adminiſtration: but a juſt and wiſe miniſter will, by his meaſures, render himſelf ſo popular, that a majority even of the rich will chearfully ſubmit to thoſe taxes upon their ſuperfluities, which the neceſſities of the ſtate render abſolutely neceſſary for the immediate preſervation, or the future happineſs of their country; and then he may, and will deſpiſe the oppoſition of, I hope, the few rich amongſt us, who are for grinding the face of the poor, rather than part with a little of what they think neceſſary for the ſupport of their vanity or luxury. But when a miniſter reſolves to ſquander or miſapply the money of the public, he muſt take care to throw the chief part of the public expence upon the poor, in order to ſpare the rich; becauſe the former cannot, but the latter may, and if they found themſelves heavily loaded, certainly would, by their repreſentatives in parliament, inquire into the neceſſity of the expence, as well as the diſpoſal of the money *.

The houſe, immediately after ordering in a bill to permit the free importation of cattle from Ireland, reſolved to go in a committee, that day ſevennight, to conſider of the duties then payable on the importation of tallow from Ireland. This committee ſat accordingly, Feb. 8.; and its report was next day received, and agreed to, *viz.* That the duties then payable on the importation of tallow from Ireland, ſhould ceaſe and determine for a limited time. On this reſolution a bill was ordered in; which was preſented on the 23d, paſſed both houſes in courſe, and received the royal aſſent April 5. [xxi. 147.]

On this bill's being preſented, the King's conſent, that the houſe might do therein as they thought fit, was ſignified by Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer; which was very proper, as ſome of the duties upon tallow made a part of the civil-liſt revenue. This circumſtance, of his Majeſty's conſent being now given, but not before, is thought to have been the reaſon that the bill paſſed ſo eaſily this ſeſſion, tho' it was dropt by the Lords in the preceding one. [xxi. 114.]

When we conſider, that tallow is a material ſo neceſſary, in ſo many ſorts of manufactures and mechanical employments, and without which, when made into candles, no buſineſs can be carried on for near one half of the year, it is ſurpriſing that we ſhould ever have, in a great meaſure, prohibited the importation of it from any one part of our dominions to another, or that we ſhould have loaded its conſumption with any inland duty. I have ſaid, prohibited the importation; becauſe a very high duty is equal to a prohibition; and the ſeveral duties now payable upon the importation of tallow amount to about 43 *l. per cent.* upon the prime coſt, according to the value put upon it in the book of rates, ſettled by parliament ſoon

* When the bill againſt the importation of Iriſh cattle was paſſed in Charles II.'s time, it met with uncommon oppoſition. The promoters of it urged, That the kingdom ſuſtained great damage by the importation of ſuch quantities of Iriſh cattle, which were bred there for nothing, and tranſported for little; that they might well underſell all the cattle here; and that from hence the breed of cattle in the kingdom would be totally given over, and thereby the land would yield no rent proportionably to what it had ever done. On the other hand, many members repreſented, That their counties had no land bad enough to breed; but that their great

soon after the restoration; which we must suppose was near about the price at which tallow was generally sold at that time, being but a very little more than seven farthings a pound: from whence we may see how much it has been advanced in its price by the local monopoly established in this island, by means of these high duties upon importation; for an advance in price will always be the consequence of any monopoly, either local or personal, of any trade, produce, or manufacture whatsoever; and therefore with respect to the necessaries of life, or the rough materials for manufacture, it ought never to be established, even in favour of our own people.

In every competition between our own people and foreigners, the expence of freight and importation will always be a great article in their favour; and if the introducing of any new produce or manufacture requires some farther encouragement, it ought to be given by way of bounty, but not by way of prohibition, or of any high duty upon importation. For such is the ingenuity and the industry of the people of this island in general, that we need not fear their success in any such competition, if we do not prevent it by some unwise regulations amongst ourselves; as we may judge from the trade we now enjoy, notwithstanding the many heavy loads that have been laid upon almost all the necessaries of life, and almost all the materials for manufacture, by the imprudence of former times. I will not say, with the common cant, the necessities of former times; for without loading either of these fountains of trade and industry, we might always have raised as much within the year as the

great traffick consisted in buying lean cattle, and making them fat, by which means they paid their rent; and that if the bringing over Irish cattle should be restrained, their counties must be undone. The privy council of Ireland likewise, in their remonstrance against this bill, set forth, That there were more than one hundred thousand persons in that kingdom, who had nothing else to live upon but their droves of cattle; out of which they sent as many as they could spare to England, twice a-year; which enabled them to pay their rents, and return such goods and merchandise from thence as the kingdom stood in need of; for no money was returned in specie upon that commerce; and that if the restriction took place, the kingdom must be ruined, and a new rebellion would probably ensue. It is to be remembered, that the prohibition in the bill was made to extend to Scotland as well as Ireland. And in the course of the debates it was argued, That the large counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Kent, and other provinces, would lose as much by the passing of this act, as the northern or any other counties would gain by it; and that those two kingdoms might, with the same justice, press his Majesty's concurrence, that they might have no trade with England; which would bring more damage to England by much, than it would gain by this act of restraint. These arguments made no other impression, than that the house were thereby persuaded to leave Scotland out of the bill. The King, however, was extremely averse to the bill: and when it came to the Peers, great heats and animosities arose in that house. The Duke of Buckingham and Lord Ashley were strenuous supporters of it: and the former one day took occasion to observe, that "whoever was against that bill, had either an Irish interest, or an Irish understanding:" which so much offended Lord Ossory, eldest son to the Duke of Ormond, that he gave the Duke a challenge: but their meeting being prevented by a mistake, the affair took wind, and the house interposed. — The Lords at length agreed to some amendments, and were desirous of complimenting his Majesty with a dispensing clause. This, however, was violently opposed; and it was urged, that it was the same thing to be without the bill, and not to provide against the King's dispensing with the not obeying it, whose inclinations were well known in this particular. In the end, the Lords returned the bill, with several amendments and alterations; which the Commons rejected, and voted, with great passion, That they would adhere to their own bill, without departing from a word of it, except with reference to Scotland, from which they had receded. Upon this unusual return, the house of Peers voted, "That they too would adhere." But the ministry thinking it necessary to give way to the Commons, they engaged the King's assent, and by the help of a little state-craft, some mens resolutions were altered; others were prevailed on to withdraw, and be absent when the bill should again be discussed; so that by such contrivance, it was at last carried, with great opposition, and against the protestation of many of the Lords. It was remarked, while the bill was in agitation, that the Scotch were very indifferent whether the prohibition was extended to them or not, and they affected not to value the commerce. But now we find that they are not content with carrying on this trade themselves, but would exclude Ireland from the like benefit. *Gr. Mag.*

public had occaſion for, if our miniſters had not been a little too laviſh, and our rich people too careful of their preſent intereſt, without beſtowing ſo much as a thought upon the remote intereſt, either of themſelves or their country.

The houſe reſolved, Feb. 14. to addreſs the King, for an account of what had been done ſince Jun. 23. 1758, towards ſecuring the harbour of Milford, and towards providing a temporary defence for the ſhips lying in it, in conſequence of the addreſs in 1757. [xx.410.]. Theſe accounts having been laid before the houſe, were referred to the ſupply-committee, April 9. and Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer, by the King's command, recommended it to the houſe, to make proviſion for fortifying and ſecuring that harbour. This produced the reſolution of April 10. N°41. [xxi.452.]. A bill was ordered in on this reſolution, April 24.; which was preſented on the 27th, paſſed both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion. [xxi. 285.]

By the act in the preceding ſeſſion [xx. 516.], the principal officers of the ordnance, and the juſtices of peace for Pembrokeſhire, were the only commiſſioners appointed for carrying the ſcheme into execution; but to them are added, by this new act, William Skinner, Eſq; chief engineer, and the chief engineer for the time being, David Watſon, John Henry Baltide, Charles Hubert Herriot, and Thomas Walker, Eſqs; which addition, I ſuppoſe, was found neceſſary, as the principal officers of the ordnance could not poſſibly attend the buſineſs, and as in this ſelfiſh and indolent age, it is, ſome how, become a cuſtom, to look upon one as a little wrong-headed, if he appears to be active and diligent in the execution of any ſcheme, merely for the ſake of the public good. This diſcourages gentlemen of fortune from ſerving effectually and gratuitouſly in any public buſineſs, and was probably one of the reaſons why it became neceſſary to appoint ſome gentlemen, whoſe proper buſineſs it ſhould be to carry this public and uſeful ſcheme into execution.

And this new law further enacts, particularly, That fortifications ſhall be erected at Pater-Church point, Weſt-Lanyon point, and Neyland point [xx.516.], as being the moſt proper and beſt ſituated places for fortifying the interior parts of the harbour; that the commiſſioners ſhall appoint proper ſecretaries, clerks, aſſiſtants, and other officers, for carrying theſe two acts into execution; and that an account of the application of the money ſhall be laid before both houſes of parliament, within twenty days after the opening of every ſeſſion.

[*This hiſtory to be continued.*]

The ſtory of the Deſert Iſland, a dramatic poem, now repreſenting at the theatre in Drury-lane. By Mr Murphy.

THE ſtory or fable of this piece, is taken from the *Iſola diſabitata* of Metaſtaſio: but Mr Murphy has followed the impulſe of his own imagination in the management of it. It is not a tranſlation of Metaſtaſio, but a *colouring* upon his *ground*.

The Perſons are, *Ferdinand*, huſband to Conſtantia; *Henrico*, friend to Ferdinand; *Conſtantia*; and *Sylvia*, daughter to Ferdinand and Conſtantia.

ACT I. The firſt ſcene repreſents a vale in the deſert iſland, ſurrounded by rocks.—— Conſtantia is diſcovered in a romantic habit, finiſhing the following inſcription with a broken ſword, over the entrance of a cavern in the rock.

STOP TRAVELLER.
HERE
CONSTANTIA,
WITH HER LITTLE INFANT,
SYLVIA,
WAS DESERTED BY HER HUSBAND,
THE PERFIDIOUS
FERDINAND;
WHO PRETENDING TO LAND HER
FOR REFRESHMENT
FROM THE DANGERS OF A STORMY SEA,
BARBAROUSLY LEFT HER
ON THIS UNHOSPITABLE ISLAND,
WHERE SHE ENDED HER DEPLORABLE
FRIEND! [LIFE.
WHOE'ER THOU ART,
PITY MY WRONGS,
BUT AGAINST MY HUSBAND
(FOR LOVE LIKE MINE CANNOT FORGET
WHERE ONCE WITH DELIGHT IT FIXED)
I CHARGE YOU NEVER MEDITATE R——

In this employment ſhe is interrupted by

by her daughter, now a woman; and in the dialogue that follows it appears, that ſhe and her daughter have lived in that ſolitude ſixteen years; that Conſtantia remembers her huſband with a mixture of reſentment and tenderneſs, with emotions that are rather increaſed than ſoothed by the ſimplicity and innocence of her child, whoſe very chearfulneſs touches her with compaſſion and regret that are involuntarily betrayed by tears.

This act ends by the appearance of a ſhip at a diſtance, ſeen only by Sylvia, who with the utmoſt wonder and curioſity goes to gain a more perfect view of it from the top of a neighbouring promontory.

Act II. The approach of the ſhip, and landing of the ſailors, are thus deſcribed by Sylvia, who appears in an opening to the ſea, between ſeveral hills and rocks.

Still I behold it — ſtill it glides along
Through the tumultuous ſea — and lo! before it
The waves divide! and now they cloſe again,
Leaving a tract of angry foam behind.
It muſt be, ſure, ſome monſter of the deep;
For ſee! — upon its huge broad back it bears
Expanded wings that, ſpreading to the wind,
Lie broad incumbent o'er the ſurge beneath —!
—Ah! ſave me, ſave me! — what new forms appear!
What ſhapes of unknown beings riſe before me!
From yon huge monſter's ſide they iſſue forth,
And bolt upon the ſhore! — behold they ſtop,
And now with eager diſconcerted pace
Precipitateruſh forward on the iſle,—
Now 'mongſt the rocks they wind their ſilent way.

Upon the approach of Ferdinand and Henrico, ſhe retires, terrified at their appearance. The two friends come forward, without having diſcovered her; and it appears by the dialogue between them, that Ferdinand is come to this deſert iſland in ſearch of his wife and daughter, whom he had left there ſixteen years before; not with any hope of finding them alive, but merely to taſte the ſad comfort of viſiting the place where he had laſt ſeen them, and to indulge the pleaſing anguiſh of tender ſenſibility over ſome relique of them which might yet remain; that he had undertaken the voyage in which he had been here ſhipwrecked with them, by the command of his father; that while his wife and daughter were ſleeping in a cavern, he had been ſeized by pirates, who after having overpowered and diſarmed him, dragged him away with them; and that after ſixteen years ſlavery, he found means to ſeize a veſſel, and eſcape, with Henrico, whom his reſolution and conduct had alſo ſet at liberty.

The two friends agree to traverſe the iſland in contrary directions, that their ſearch might include the whole, and that they might meet again when it was accompliſhed.

Soon after they are parted, Sylvia, who had obſerved them from her retreat, expreſſes her curioſity, her apprehenſions, and a mixed emotion peculiar to the occaſion; in which, fear being predominant, ſhe runs for ſhelter to her mother's arms.

The ſcene now changes to the firſt view of the iſland; where Ferdinand finds the broken ſword with which Conſtantia had wrought her inſcription, and remembers it to be his own by the motto on the blade, which was broken in his hand by the pirates: he then diſcovers and reads the inſcription itſelf. As he is ſinking under the various paſſions which this incident at once raiſes in his boſom, he is again joined by Henrico; who, after many expreſſions of condolence, and many attempts to ſooth the grief of his friend, which ſometimes riſes almoſt to phrenzy, he adviſes him to quit the place; but inſtead of complying, he expreſſes, with all the vehemence of paſſion, his reſolution to build his own monument upon the ſame ſpot, and then ſacrifice himſelf to the *manes* of his wife. To execute this purpoſe, he runs off; and Henrico perceiving that the exceſs of his grief bears down his reaſon, determines to get the aſſiſtance of ſome hands from their veſſel, and drag him on board by force.

Act III. The ſame ſcene continues, and Sylvia enters in ſearch of her mother, whom ſhe has not yet found ſince her diſcovery of Ferdinand and Henrico. Here ſhe is found by Henrico, and their meeting

meeting produces the following ſcene.

Hen. What beauteous form in theſe forlorn abodes
Attracts my wond'ring eye?— [Retiring from him
Syl. Ye heav'nly pow'rs!
Hen. It ſwims before my ſight — Whate'er thou art,
Virgin, or goddeſs — oh! a goddeſs ſure! —
Thou goddeſs of theſe manſions!— for thy looks
Beam heav'nly radiance, with propitious ears
Accept my ſupplication ———
Syl. Ha!— it ſpeaks —
It ſpeaks— What doſt thou mean!—
Hen. Oh! ſay, what place,
What clime is this? —and what art thou that thus
Adorn'ſt this lovely manſion? ——
Syl. Will you firſt
Promiſe to come no nearer?
Hen. With devotion
As true as ever pilgrim offer'd up
In holy fervour to his ſaint, — I promiſe.
Syl. How gentle its demeanor! — Tell me, now,
What thing thou art?
Hen. One born to miſery;
A man, whom fate —
Syl. A man! — art thou a man?
Hen. I am. —
Syl. Oh! heav'n's! — a man! protect me —
ſave me — [Runs away.

Sylvia, who by the accounts of men given by her mother, ſuppoſed them to be creatures of prey, is brought back by Henrico, and ſoothed to the indulgence of kinder ſentiments. She learns from him, that her father, Ferdinand, is upon the iſland, and that he did not voluntarily deſert his charge. Henrico leaves Sylvia in ſearch of Ferdinand; and ſhe re-enters in ſearch of her mother, whom ſhe hears at a diſtance. She goes out again, and Conſtantia enters, and works at the inſcription. While ſhe is buſied at this mournful employment, Ferdinand approaches at firſt without ſeeing her.

Ferd. Away with their ill-tim'd, officious care.
I'll none of it — 'tis cruelty, not friendſhip —
'Tis miſery protracted, 'tis with art,
Inhuman art, to lengthen out the life
Of him who groans in torment — No — they never ſhall
Compel me back to a baſe world again! —
I've liv'd enough — my courſe is ended here —
For here Conſtantia lies — Ye heav'nly pow'rs!
What means upon yon conſecrated ground
That viſionary form, with lifted arm
And gleaming ſteel, that ſeems in act to carve
The rugged ſtone? ——
Con. What is't I hear! — a voice!
A groan! — from whence — ha! [ſeeing *Ferd.*
Ferd. 'Tis, it is her ghoſt,
Her diſcontented ſhade, that hovers ſtill
About this place.
Con. Avaunt, thou air-drawn ſhape
Of that perfidious — ah! — [*She faints away.*
Ferd. Leave me not thus —
Oh! ever-gracious, ever gentle, ſay —
'Tis gone — in ſullen ſilence gone!
Enter Henrico.
Hen. Quick let me find him, to his raptur'd ear [*Laying hold of Ferdinand.*
Give the delightful tidings — ha!
Ferd. And thus
I ſink at once, and follow my belov'd,
[*Falls into Henrico's arms.*
Hen. He faints — he faints — the chilling dews of death
Diſtil through every pore — My Ferdinand,
Awake, ariſe, and hear the joyful ſounds
Of happineſs reſtor'd — His eyes unfold
To ſeek fair day-light, and now cloſe again
As if they ſicken'd at the view —
Ferd. Forbear,
And let me die! ——
Hen. Conſtantia lives — ſhe lives
Once more to fold thee in her warm embrace.
Ferd. I ſaw her fleeting ghoſt — ſullen and pale
It vaniſh'd from my ſight —
Con. Haunt me not thus,
Thou cruel tyrant form! — [*Coming to herſelf.*
Hen. Whence is that voice?
Oh heav'ns — Conſtantia there! — ſhe too entranc'd
Lies ſtretch'd upon the ground —
Ferd. Where is Conſtantia?
Oh! let me fly to her embrace — 'Tis ſhe —
It is my wife! — it is Conſtantia? — ſtill,
— Oh! ecſtaſy of bliſs? — ſhe ſtill ſurvives —
Con. 'Tis mere illuſion all — the falſe creation
Of ſome deceitful dream ——
Ferd. 'Tis real all ——
Again I fold her thus — the known embrace
Hath thrill'd its wonted tranſport to my heart.
My life, my ſoul, thy Ferdinand is come.
Con. And com'ſt thou, then, unhuman as thou art,
Com'ſt thou again to wreak thy falſehood on me?
Ferd. By heaven I ne'er was falſe — daſh not my joys
With thy unkind ſuſpicion of my love,
While thus tranſported far above the lot
Of human bliſs, I preſs my lips to thine,
Inhaling balmy ſweets, and all my ſoul
Runs o'er with joy, with wonder and delight.
Con. Did'ſt thou not meanly leave me here a prey?
Ferd. And can Conſtantia deem me then ſo baſe?
Can ſhe believe me ſuch a vile betrayer? [baſe?
— Can'ſt thou? ——
Con. On this unhoſpitable ſhore
Left as I was ———
Ferd. Oh! miſery! — thou wert
While I was dragg'd by an inſidious band
Of pirates, ſavage bloodhounds! into bondage.
But witneſs heav'n! witneſs ye midnight-hours
That heard my ceaſeleſs groans, how her dear image
Grew to my very heart! [image
Con. And haſt thou, then,

Been

Been doom'd to ſlavery?
Ferd. I have.
Con. And groan'd
This long, long time, beneath Oppreſſion's hand?
Ferd. Ere ſince theſe eyes have gaz'd delighted on thee,
The bitter draught of miſery was mine.
Con. And wert thou true, indeed?
Ferd. By heav'n I was.
Con. And have I then accus'd thee!—have I pour'd
A thouſand ſtrong complaints againſt thee?—call'd
High judging heav'n to witneſs to my wrongs,
Told all theſe wilds, theſe rocks, theſe wood-crown'd hills
Of injur'd truth and violated love?
Falſely I talk'd, unjuſtly I complain'd
Of injur'd truth and violated love.
My Ferdinand was true—again 'tis giv'n
With his lov'd form to glad theſe eyes, to ruſh
With eager tranſport to his fond embrace,
To cling around his neck, and growing to him
Pour the warm tears of rapture and of love.
[*They embrace.*

At this criſis the joy of Ferdinand is ſtill heightened by the arrival of Sylvia. Henrico renews his proteſtations; and as, in ſuch ſituations, long courtſhip was not neceſſary, Sylvia conſents to be his wife. They prepare to reimbark on board their veſſel for their native country, in which Ferdinand tells his daughter,

There reigns a happy venerable king,
Diſpenſing juſtice, and maintaining laws,
That bind alike his people and himſelf.
From that ſource liberty, and ev'ry claim
A free-born people boaſt, flow equal on,
And harmonize the ſtate; while in the eve
And calm decline of life, our monarch ſees
A royal grandſon ſtill to higher luſtre
Each day expanding; emulous to trace
His grandſire's ſteps, to copy out his actions,
And bid the ray of freedom onward ſtretch
To ages yet unborn.
Syl. And do the people
Know their own happineſs?
Ferd. They do, my ſweet:
Pleas'd they behold their native rights ſecur'd;
Their commerce guarded, and the uſeful arts,
That raiſe, that ſoften, and embelliſh life,
All to perfection riſing, *&c.*

And the whole piece cloſes with the following lines:

Ferd. The tale ſhall ſerve us in our future hours
Of tender intercourſe, to ſweeten pain,
To calm adverſity, and teach our ſouls
To bend in love, in gratitude, and praiſe
To the All-good on high, who thus befriends
The cauſe of innocence; who thus rewards
Our ſuffering conſtancy; whoſe hand, though
Thus leads to rapture thro' a train of wo. [ſlow,

The author acknowledges, in the preface, that this ſtory is deficient in what is commonly called buſineſs; but he was, notwithſtanding, determined to try what would be the effect of a ſimple fable, with but few incidents, ſupported entirely by the ſpirit of poetry, ſentiment, and paſſion. As the experiment has been now made, much to his advantage, all further remarks ſeem to be precluded. *Gent. Mag.*

To the author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Edinburgh, Jan.* 31.

THE following diſſertation was occaſioned by an incident which lately happened in the playhouſe; and which is aſcribed to the ſervants vails, now become ſo faſhionable in this country. As I ſee the gentlemen of Aberdeenſhire have entered into a reſolution for aboliſhing that faſhion [xxi. 661.], I wiſh ſome of your correſpondents would favour us with a diſſertation on the ſubject; for I think there is ſomething to be ſaid againſt the reaſonableneſs, and much more againſt the practicability of ſuch a reſolution. Notwithſtanding all which, I think the ſucceſs both poſſible, and deſirable; for that faſhion is generally hurtful; and not more ſo to gentlemen, than to the ſervants themſelves. The ſubject very much merits the attention of the public, and it is but fair, that both ſides of the queſtion be conſidered; and that proper remedies be propoſed, for obviating every conſiderable inconvenience, either to maſters or ſervants, that may be objected. I ſhall only mention one objection; which is, the ſmallneſs of the ſervants wages in this country. If any of them have not what is ſufficient to keep them in proper cloaths; for them, no doubt, an augmentation is neceſſary: but in general, the increaſing of the ſtipulated wages will never make the abolition of vails more practicable; but rather the contrary; as may be ſhewn both from reaſon and experience.—*I am, &c.*

——Ridentem dicere verum
Quid vetat? HOR.

TO expoſe the vices and follies of mankind, in ſuch a proper light, as to

to render the firſt odious, and the other ridiculous, is certainly one of the chief purpoſes of the ſtage: and a valuable purpoſe it is. The pointing out particular perſons of the preſent age, in theſe repreſentations, is juſtly reſtrained: but, in this country of liberty, no ranks are exempted; the vices of clergymen are repreſented on our ſtage; even thoſe incident to ſovereign princes are there expoſed. Nor, till now, was it ever heard in this country, that any number of individuals took offence at the repreſentation of the vices incident to their order; much leſs that ever they attempted to put a ſtop to ſuch repreſentations. But now we have got an anſwer to Horace's queſtion which ſtands for the motto of this paper. The queſtion may be tranſlated thus: "Who forbids the expoſing of vice upon the ſtage?" *Anſ.* "A body of footmen." To this I ſhall ſubjoin another queſtion and anſwer, *viz.* "Whether are they, or gentlemen, moſt to blame?" *Anſ.* "Gentlemen." This, I think, no gentleman can deny, who owns, as is generally owned by all gentlemen, that this ſtrange piece of aſſurance in the playhouſe is to be aſcribed to the practice now ſo prevalent of giving vails. For if a gentleman will give, who can blame a footman to receive? The gentleman himſelf would take it amiſs, and think himſelf affronted, if his proffered generoſity were not accepted. Neither can the footmen juſtly be blamed, for uſing all the arts of which they are capable, and which experience ſhews are not few, to make our pockets bleed to them freely: for when once we have let them ſee, that by ſo doing they can make more in a day, than one of their rank can earn by hard labour in a week or a fortnight, it is no wonder that they make ſuch arts their chief ſtudy.

The affair of the playhouſe is really ſurpriſing. The only part of the company that pay nothing for their ſeats, take upon them to regulate the entertainment: they who are admitted out of favour, merely on account of their maſters and miſtreſſes, take upon them to ſtop the entertainment of thoſe very maſters and miſtreſſes; and obſtinately perſiſt in ſo doing, undervaluing their prohibitions, and contemning their threats. They aſſume to themſelves a negative, and will not permit a certain farce to be acted; becauſe in it are expoſed the vices of their order. It ſeems they look on all the gentlemen as *fools*; becauſe they find, *they and their money are ſo eaſily parted*, by the gentlemens practice of giving vails, and the footmens arts of making that practice more and more prevalent. Accordingly, they ſerve them with the moſt ſubmiſſive reſpect and artful obſequiouſneſs, when they are expecting to draw from them their half-crowns or ſhillings; but at other times, if one of them meet a gentleman in a narrow way, whoſe money he has not lately touched, he will ſcarce turn aſide half the breadth of his body, to let the gentleman paſs. But the incident of the playhouſe ſhews the powerful effect of vails beyond any thing elſe that has yet happened. Some of the footmen get more money to drink, than many gentlemen, even of fortune, can afford to drink themſelves; and more than an enſign or lieutenant has for his whole living; and yet the officer muſt pay his half-crown for the play, while theſe footmen have the ſame diverſion *gratis*. Nothing gives more aſſurance than a full purſe, eſpecially when it is filled without much labour, and when the poſſeſſor has little neceſſary uſe for the money; all which circumſtances concur to give theſe footmen confidence. They muſt not ſhew too much of it at home, to their maſters and their gueſts; for that might leſſen the vails: but when they are aſſembled in a body at the theatre, then they ſhew it without reſerve; they aſſume the privilege of condemning a play, and they reſolutely attempt to make their condemnation inſtantly effectual, at the expence of affronting a ſplendid company of noblemen and gentlemen, even in preſence of the ladies, their wives and miſtreſſes.

The vails have given the *aſſurance*, but what has given the *inclination* to condemn this play? It repreſents a company of ſervants, entertaining their acquaintances

quaintances ſumptuouſly, at their maſter's expence, without his permiſſion. Shall we then ſuppoſe that all the footmen preſent had been guilty of ſuch practices? No; for, to ſay nothing of the vigilance of ſome maſters and miſtreſſes, charity obliges us to ſuppoſe, that, in ſpite of the vails, there are many honeſt men among the footmen, as well as in other ranks. But undoubtedly the ringleaders were ſuch, as either were guilty, or approved of ſuch practices in their hearts: for it is not ſuppoſable, that people could take it ſo much amiſs, to ſee vices expoſed that they themſelves deteſt. The other footmen muſt have been drawn in, to give ſome ſigns of approbation of their brethren, for fear of their ill-will and reſentment: for, however it is to be accounted for, it is very obſervable, that ſervants are commonly more afraid of one another's ill-will and reſentment, than of that of their maſters.

It is very poſſible, that ſome of the footmen were ſuch politicians, as to incite or give countenance to the riot, from a view to promote the intereſts of of their order. They knew that the aboliſhing their vails was projected; they knew that ſome of their brethren intended ſo bold a ſtroke, as to diſappoint all the ladies and gentlemen of the entertainment expected from the farce; and they very reaſonably concluded, that ſuch an attempt would ripen and forward the gentlemens project, and make them univerſally declare that their footmen muſt have no more vails. The immediate conſequence of this, they thought, would be, the raiſing their wages much higher than before; and they concluded that in a very little time, the vails would come to be given in as great abundance as formerly, though perhaps a little more privately; and ſo the whole increaſe of the ſtipulated wages would be ſo much gained to their fraternity. That this may really be the caſe, ſeems not improbable, whether any of thoſe footmen were ſo great politicians as to foment the riot with that view or no.

L.

Another correſpondent propoſes, as a means of effectually aboliſhing vails, that every ſervant ſhould, by a clauſe in an act of parliament, be obliged to inform his maſter or miſtreſs of every penny of drink-money he receives, and from whom, within four and twenty hours after receiving it, under the ſame penalties that are now by law inflicted for wearing the highland garb. This, he ſays, would lay both the giver and receiver of drink-money under conſiderable inconveniencies. A gentleman would bluſh to be detected in violating a reſolution to which he had publicly ſubſcribed; and poſſibly recruiting-officers and their emiſſaries might do by able-bodied footmen, as our exciſemen and their emiſſaries do by clandeſtine dealers in liquors; *i. e.* under pretence of an act of friendſhip, get the poor ſimpletons into their clutches.

On the different ſchools of MUSIC. [x.305.]

A School in the polite arts, properly ſignifies, that ſucceſſion of artiſts which has learned the principles of the art from ſome eminent maſter, either by hearing his leſſons, or ſtudying his works; and, conſequently, who imitate his manner, either through deſign, or from habit. Muſicians ſeem agreed in making only three principal ſchools in muſic; namely, the ſchool of Pergoleſe in Italy, of Lully in France, and of Handel in England: though ſome are for making Rameau the founder of a new ſchool, different from thoſe of the former, as he is the inventor of beauties peculiarly his own.

Without all doubt, Pergoleſe's muſic deſerves the firſt rank. Though excelling neither in variety of movements, number of parts, or unexpected flights; yet he is univerſally allowed to be the muſical Raphael of Italy. This great maſter's principal art conſiſted in knowing how to excite our paſſions, by ſounds which ſeem frequently oppoſite to the paſſion they would expreſs. By ſlow ſolemn ſounds he is ſometimes known to throw us into all the rage of battle; and, even by faſter movements, he excites melancholy in every